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THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,223. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1898.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—Latest advices from London and Paris last night indicated that negotiations are pending between England and France looking to a peaceful termination of the strained relations arising over the Fashoda claims, and one report says that the French will immediately withdraw from Fashoda. Meanwhile both governments have given orders for the mobilization of troops and war ships, making ready for hostilities in the event that all efforts at a settlement fail. Italian anarchists were arrested yesterday at Haifa, Palestine, and Alexandria, and extraordinary precautions are being taken for the safety of Emperor William in the course of his pilgrimage. The insurgents of the Philippines continue to dispute among themselves. Gen. Goodenough, in supreme command of the British army in Southern Africa, died yesterday.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Gen. Merritt was married to Miss Williams yesterday at the Savoy Hotel, London.

Col. William Jennings Bryan is at the De Soto Hotel, Savannah, Ga., suffering from fever.

Chicago is suffering from an epidemic of colds as the result of the jubilee parade. One-third of the population is said to be affected.

Japan's new cruiser, the Kasagi, built by the Cramps at Philadelphia, went into commission yesterday. She will come to New York before leaving for England to take on her armament.

In an address yesterday to the Tammany district leaders Richard Croker declared that Justice Daly was "not an upright judge." He spoke at length of Elihu Root's dealings with Tweed.

The biggest water-front fire Brooklyn has seen since 1864 started at 3:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the foot of Coffey Street, and extended for three blocks. The total loss is about $300,000.

Senator Platt made a flying visit to Washington yesterday and had an interview with the President. It is reported that he urged Mr. McKinley to help Roosevelt by coming to New York. It was announced subsequently by Assistant Secretary Cortelyou that during his trip to Philadelphia the President will not visit either this State or New Jersey.

Page 2.

Theodore Bacon and other Independents will speak at Cooper Union to-night. Dr. Parkhurst has declined to deliver an address.

Col. Roosevelt, accompanied by Dr. Depew and others, commenced his second campaign tour. He spoke twice at Elmira last night, having addressed a number of audiences during the day.

The committee appointed under the resolutions passed at the Carnegie Hall mass meeting Friday night, in support of the independence of the judiciary, organized yesterday by choosing James C. Carter as Chairman and Henry B. B. Stapler as Secretary. Headquarters will be opened at 100 Broadway. A mass meeting will be held next week.

Page 3.

Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee yesterday expressed the opinion that the Republicans will organize the House of Representatives in the next Congress.

Postmaster General Smith, who returned to Washington from the West, is sure of Republican success this Fall. He says the party is well organized, and altogether in better shape than it has been for a long time.

Senator Lodge spoke at the Republican Club's rally at Cooper Union last night, dealing with State as well as National issues. Other speakers were D. E. Ainsworth and J. Murray Mitchell.

Page 4.

In several up-town election districts the vote, as indicated by the registration, will be so large as to be difficult to handle.

The Chicago Platform Democrats held an indignation meeting last night and denounced the leaders of the regular Democracy.

Chief Devery yesterday issued a statement in justification of the alleged assault upon an Election Deputy by Policeman Nussbaum.

By Justice Pryor's decision James J. Hughes of the Ninth Regiment has lost his vote. He lost his residence because confined to the Presbyterian Hospital by typhoid fever.

Page 5.

The cruiser Buffalo will leave the Navy Yard for Manila to-day.

The War Investigating Commission continued its sessions at Anniston, Ala., yesterday.

On the recommendation of Gen. Wade the limit of time allowed the Spaniards to vacate Cuba has been extended to Jan. 1.

Advices from Santiago, dated yesterday, tell of the great work of transformation Gen. Wood is doing in that province of Cuba, which is becoming thoroughly Americanized.

Gen. Wood reported that troops would sail from Santiago yesterday to occupy Jibara, the seaport of Holguin, preparatory to taking possession of the latter city. It is reported in Havana that an epidemic of smallpox is raging both at Holguin and Jibara, and that the whole district is panic-stricken.

Page 6.

The evacuation of Porto Rico was completed Sunday by the departure of the last detachment of Spanish troops. The same day the members of the Insular Cabinet took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

There was a joint session of the American and Spanish Peace Commissions at Paris yesterday. It is the belief at Paris and Washington that the United States will insist upon bearing no part of the Cuban debt; that Guam has been ceded by the Spaniard in the Ladrone Islands; that the transfer of Puerto Rico has been agreed to, and that the Philippine question will be taken up soon.

Page 7.

Mrs. Botkin, the California woman who is alleged to have killed Mrs. Dunning with poisonous candy, cannot be sent to Delaware for trial.

John Kahn, manager of the Columbus Theatre, in Harlem, was assaulted yesterday afternoon, and he blames Messrs. Mordaunt and Block for his injuries.

Page 8.

Acting Attorney General Richards has rendered an opinion that the exclusion laws are applicable to Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the organization of the Joint Traffic Association is unlawful, as being a contract in restraint of trade.

Page 9.

The opening of the ninth year of the Woman's Law Class of the New York University was observed yesterday morning. A larger class than that of last year is anticipated.

The Fall meeting at the Aqueduct race track opened yesterday with a large attendance. The winners were Tabouret, Gala Day, Tyrian Charentus, Effervescent, and Charagrace.

Page 12.

Friends of Columbia University have promised to make up any deficit for this college year.

Page 13.

An unknown woman, sixty years old, died yesterday afternoon in a Forty-second Street horse car.

Page 14.

A Brooklyn man died yesterday morning twenty-four hours after the death of a close friend. The two were inseparable in life.

Justice Garretson, in Long Island city, yesterday declared Fire Commissioner Scannell in contempt for failing to properly reinstate ex-Chief Delahanty of Long Island City to duty in this city.

An attempt to swindle the Nassau Bank, at Nassau and Beekman Streets, by means of a forged check was frustrated yesterday afternoon and the two alleged criminals were locked up at Police Headquarters.

The report of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments was made public yesterday. In it the methods of the State Board of Equalization are attacked, and the commission suggests that this is an opportune time to appoint a committee of citizens to draft a revenue code for the municipality.

At the Episcopal Convention in Washington yesterday, in a discussion on the revised constitution, the deputies insisted upon their right to direct the affairs of their own house, and the Bishops finally conceded the point. Agreement was reached in both houses on the article for the consecration of Bishops for foreign lands. The work of revising the canons was postponed indefinitely.

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Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
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GEN. MERRITT MARRIED.

Miss Williams Becomes His Bride Through a Simple Ceremony Performed Yesterday in London.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Gen. Merritt and Miss Williams were married at 6 o'clock this evening in the bride's apartments at the Savoy Hotel.

It had been planned to have the ceremony take place in St. Andrew's Church, Westminster, but an illness which Miss Williams contracted during the voyage demanded that the ceremony should be simple and that exertion and excitement should be avoided. Consequently, only a few most intimate friends were present. They were Mrs. Norman Williams, the bride's mother; Norman Williams, Jr., brother of the bride; Lord and Lady Arthur Butler, Henry White, United States Chargé d'Affaires, and Marshal Dodge.

A less ostentatious wedding could not be imagined. The General strolled from the Metropole to the Savoy unattended, wearing a beaver hat, a frock coat, and a white tie. The party gathered in the drawing room, which had been beautified with a few flowers and ferns. The Hon. and Rev. John Northcote, rector of St. Andrew's, officiated. The bride entered on the arm of her brother, who gave her away. She was attired in white satin and wore the usual veil and orange blossoms. Though looking ill, the bride stood throughout the ceremony and pronounced the responses in a strong voice. After the ceremony, Mr. White proposed the health of the bride, which was drunk with enthusiasm, and the members of Gen. Merritt's staff entered and congratulated the newly married couple. Their friends afterward departed, and Gen. and Mrs. Merritt dined alone.

The bride's illness, which for a time it was feared would develop into typhoid fever, was the cause of the abandonment of the ceremony which was to have taken place in St. Andrew's Church. In fact, yesterday it was thought the wedding would have to be postponed indefinitely. But Miss Williams was so improved this morning that it was decided at noon not to delay the wedding, but to abandon the proposed ceremony in the church. The red tape of English law threatened to be another obstacle, but, thanks to the friendly offices of Henry White, it was overcome. When Gen. Merritt's aide-de-camp applied for a certificate to the Registrar, he was informed that four days' notice was necessary. Mr. White was then appealed to. He had just returned from visiting A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, in Scotland, and he spent the afternoon in impressing upon the officials the importance of waiving formalities. After much driving about and many interviews, Mr. White succeeded in obtaining the desired document, though the expectant couple were kept waiting for an hour after the time fixed for the ceremony.

The illness of the bride has not proved as serious as expected, and Gen. and Mrs. Merritt will be able to carry out their plan of going to Paris at the end of the week. They will proceed to the Philippine Islands after the adjournment of the Peace Commission.

THE MISSISSIPPI RACE WAR.

Eleven Negroes and One White Man Dead So Far as Known—Further Bloodshed Feared.

FOREST, Miss., Oct. 24.—Eleven dead negroes, one dead white man, and one negro and three white men seriously wounded is the result at this writing of the bloody war being waged between the white and black races in the Harperville neighborhood of Scott County. Several rioters have been captured and lodged in jail at Forest to-day, but the others escaped into the swamps.

Large crowds of white men are in close pursuit, however, and more names are hourly expected to be added to the death list. It is impossible to obtain an accurate list, for the reason that some of the negroes were shot down in the woods and hurriedly buried by the whites where they fell.

A member of the posse said he helped bury three negroes in trenches, but neither himself nor any one in his crowd knew their names. Gov. McLauren went to Harperville last night and appealed to the whites not to molest the prisoners in the custody of the Sheriff.

The Governor's talk had a good effect on the majority of the crowd, but the hot-headed members did not relish the Governor's interference, and told him so in plain language. For instance, at a point in the Governor's speech where he was emphasizing the duty of every citizen to aid in the enforcement of the law, one individual in the audience shouted:

"Governor, during the recent yellow fever epidemic, when your services at Jackson were needed, you could not be found. Where were you then? Now, when you are not needed, you come to stick your nose in our business. Go back to Brandon."

The Governor paid no attention, but continued his argument, and finally persuaded the crowd to permit the Sheriff to take the prisoners to jail. The Governor returned to Brandon this morning. Sheriff Stephenson has placed a guard at the Forest Jail, to prevent the lynching of the rioters now in custody, on account of open threats being made here to storm the prison.

To-night the negroes under arrest made a full confession. The funeral of the murdered officer, Sibley, occurred at Harperville to-day and was attended by hundreds of people. It is reported that two of the murdered man's brothers are on their way from their home, in Yazoo County, bound for the scene of the race war.

Sheriff Stephenson considered the situation so serious to-night that he has decided to take the prisoners to Meridian for safe keeping. A large posse was organized and the negroes will be placed on the 9 o'clock train.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RIOTS.

Gov. Russell May Have to Call on the President for Troops.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Senator Pritchard of North Carolina has written a letter to a prominent official reviewing the situation there and saying that Gov. Russell may have to call on the Government to allow the use of the State troops now in the Government service to quell the threatened disturbances.

The letter was written before the riot near Lumberton, N. C., yesterday, and was based upon the intense race feeling prevalent in that section. No call for troops has yet been made, and nothing is known of what action the President would take in case the call was made. The President, however, deeply regrets recent occurrences in North Carolina and sincerely hopes that there will be no further bloodshed.

Ohio Miners' Strike Broken.

POMEROY, Ohio, Oct 24.—The miners' strike, which has existed since March, is broken, and the miners' organization is disrupted. The approaching Winter and the refusal of the company's store longer to give credit broke the strike.

BRITISH NAVY GETTING READY

France Mobilizing Her Army and Navy at Toulon.

ACTUAL STEPS TOWARD WAR

The Territorial Issues in the Soudan Take a Serious Turn.

There Is Growing Hope, Despite the Preparations for War, that the Differences Will Be Adjusted.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The British Admiralty issued a number of significant orders this morning. The dock yards at Portsmouth, Devonport, and Chatham have each received instructions to prepare six thirty-knot torpedo boat destroyers for commissioning, so that they will be able to put to sea in twenty-four hours.

Overtime has been ordered begun on the first-class cruisers Europa and Andromeda, so as to hurry them for sea service. Several gunboats in the different dockyards have been ordered to postpone unnecessary refitting.

The British Cabinet Council has been fixed for Thursday next.

The British Government will issue another Blue Book, the most important feature of which will be a dispatch dated Oct. 12, from the Marquis of Salisbury to the British Amoassador at Paris, Sir Edmund Monson, reporting the previous interview with Baron de Courcel, in which the latter wished to ascertain what solution of the question was possible, and in which the Marquis of Salisbury says:

"I generally insisted that the Nile Valley had belonged and still belonged to Egypt, and that whatever diminution that title had suffered by the Mahdi's conquest had been removed by the victory at Omdurman."

The Marquis of Salisbury then pointed out the helplessness of Major Marchand's position, which Baron de Courcel denied, and finally the British Premier, in response to Baron de Courcel's suggestion, offered to supply Major Marchand with food and ammunition in order that he might be able to reach French territory.

Baron de Courcel then said France wanted an outlet to the Nile, and the Marquis of Salisbury requested that the whole proposition be made in writing.

This was the last interview between the Ambassador and the Premier on this subject. Baron de Courcel then went to Paris. He will return to London to-night, however, and it is thought that the proposition which he brings embodies the points indicated in this conversation.

The Salisbury dispatch, in conclusion, said: "The extreme indefiniteness of Baron de Courcel's propositions made it impossible for me to express or form an opinion relative to the territory claimed by France in the Bahr-el-Ghazal region. Under the circumstances, the discussion has been fruitful of misapprehension. I informed him that it was in no way my duty to discuss the French claims now, but that in abstaining therefrom I must not be understood as in any degree admitting their validity."

The Blue Book also contains interesting letters from Moustapha Fehoy, the Regent of Egypt, to Gen. Kitchener and Lord Cromer, the British Diplomatic Agent, respectively, showing Egypt's attitude. He wrote to Gen. Kitchener warmly thanking him for taking possession of Fashoda, and thereby reconquering for Egypt the provinces which assure her existence, and from which she only retired provisionally.

The Regent, in writing to Lord Cromer, protested against "the French violation of Egyptian territory," adding that Egypt had never lost sight of the reoccupation of the provinces of the Soudan, which are the actual sources of the vitality of Egypt, and from which she only withdrew owing to force majeur. He also said that the reconquest of Khartoum would fail to have its effect if the Valley of the Nile was not restored to Egypt.

Moustapha Fehoy concluded with referring to the Anglo-French discussion on the subject of Fashoda, urging Lord Cromer to use his good offices with the Marquis of Salisbury in order that the incontestable rights of Egypt may be recognized and that all the provinces occupied up to the rebellion of Mohamed Ahmed be restored to her."

The afternoon newspapers here to-day discuss the report of the French Ambassador, Baron de Courcel, on the subject of the conversation he had with the Marquis of Salisbury regarding the proposed French outlet on the Nile as being the leading feature of the Yellow Book on the Fashoda question, issued yesterday by the French Government.

The Conservative organs scout the idea of the Marquis of Salisbury entertaining the surrender of the Bahr-el-Ghazal Valley to the French, and The Pall Mall Gazette and The Globe suggest that the Ambassador misunderstood the Premier, and call upon the latter to make some explanation.

The Liberal and Radical papers are not displeased at the prospect of a compromise being arrived at, and they believe that, provided Major Marchand is recalled, the dispute is susceptible to an arrangement by which France will receive some satisfaction in the Bahr-el-Ghazal district.

FRENCH TROOPS MOBILIZING.

Toulon Selected as the Central Place for Preparations—Newspapers Opposed to War.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The municipality of Toulon has been notified that the place will be the centre of important military and naval preparations, and to arrange for the immediate reception of four battalions of infantry, 1,500 marines, and 600 artillerymen. Consequently the municipality has decided to close the schools of Toulon, which will be used to lodge the troops.

The naval authorities of Toulon have been ordered to expedite preparations for fitting out a new squadron of warships.

The newspapers here to-day warmly praise the exposition of the French side of the Fashoda question, presented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, in the Yellow Book on the subject issued yesterday.

The Figaro says: "If the British Government rejects France's moderate and just proposals it can only be because the Government of Great Britain desires before everything else the humiliation of France."

The general tone of the French press comments is reflected by the Eclair, which remarks: "An agreement regarding Fashoda can be arrived at provided Great Britain does not persist in asking for the immediate recall of Major Marchand. But as to an outlet on the Nile, we have an absolute right thereto, and will brook no refusal."

The Siècle, after urging peace, remarks: "France would hardly come off better in a war with England than did Spain in the war with the United States. France would be better employed in developing her colonies than in thwarting England."

The Autorité declares that France ought never to have gone to Fashoda, adding: "It was a stupid mistake, and now England calls on us to get out. Well, it is no use talking, we shall have to get out, otherwise there will be war, which would be madness."

PREPARATIONS AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 24.—The commanders of all warships of the British North American Squadron have received orders to mobilize at Halifax. Her Majesty's ships Pallas, Talbot, and Indefatigable will come here at once, together with two torpedo boat destroyers, now at Bermuda. The torpedo boats at the dock yard are being overhauled. The crew of the flagship Renown will be sent to Lawler's Island this week for field practice. The Renown went to sea this morning for heavy-gun practice. An official at the dock yard said that the calling together of all the warships was significant, in view of the strained relations between France and England.

SALISBURY'S FIRM STAND.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Fashoda Yellow Book issued by the French Government having left some slight misgivings in this country as to Lord Salisbury's firmness in dealing with the French Ambassador, Baron de Courcel, a speedy dissipation of these fears followed the publication of yesterday's Blue Book. It is specially welcomed by the London papers, which this morning express their satisfaction, notably at the view of the Egyptian Regent, which is held to nullify entirely the French idea that England lacks the approval of the Egyptian Government.

The Times says: "Lord Salisbury's version of the interview with Baron de Courcel is decidedly a dispatch to relieve the British mind."

The Standard says: "The Blue Book removes apprehensions regarding Lord Salisbury's position which it would have been unsafe to leave uncorrected."

The Daily News thinks the Blue Book confirms the impression left by the Yellow Book, namely, that France is seeking a loophole.

FRENCH TO LEAVE FASHODA.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle claims to have authority to say that a decision has already been taken by the French Government speedily to evacuate Fashoda, and that M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, will do his utmost to facilitate a pacific solution.

WAR TALK AFFECTS TRADE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—In spite of the news of war mobilizations which came from France and different parts of England to-day, with the decline in rentes and consols, there is a distinctly better feeling in diplomatic circles to-night and a growing belief that the Fashoda dispute will be arranged.

The drop in the price of consols was largely due to important withdrawals of gold by Scotch and Irish banks, which, however, is usual at this time of the year. Operators, however, are viewing the situation hopefully, combined with anxiety. There was no endeavor to press sales, and the tendency of prices was to be firm, though the dearness of money depressed business.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—Higher rates are being demanded for cargoes to French ports, and some shipowners have refused such cargoes. The average increase is 3d. to 2s. 6d. per ton on the net register. It is reported that several large vessels have been engaged on French account to load grain at American ports.

Wheat Goes Up in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—December wheat closed to-day at 70¼ cents, the highest point reached since the Leiter collapse. The gain in price to-day was 2½ cents. It was due to the talk of war between England and France.

A BRITISH GENERAL DEAD.

Gen. Goodenough, Commanding South African Army, Passes Away.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 24.—Lieut. Gen. Sir William Howley Goodenough, in supreme command of the British troops in South Africa, died to-day.

Gen. Goodenough, who was born April 5, 1833, held many very high appointments in the British service. He served in the Indian mutiny, and was severely wounded at Birwa. He commanded the Royal Artillery with the Egyptian expeditionary force of 1882, and from 1886 to 1889 was Inspector General of Artillery. He was joint author with Lieut. Col. J. C. Dalton of "The Army Book for the British Empire." He married Countess Kinsky. Last year he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath.

THE KASAGI IN COMMISSION.

Japan's New Cruiser to Come to This Port from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Japan's fine new cruiser, the Kasagi, was turned over by the Cramps to-day to the Japanese Government, as represented by Commander N. Kashievabra, and she at once went into commission and ran up the Mikado's flag.

During the naval review the Kasagi will fly the Stars and Stripes with her own ensign, as a special courtesy to Secretary Long and other officers of our navy. She cannot, however, fire a salute to Secretary Long, as her guns are at the works of Sir William Armstrong, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, where the cruiser will go when she shortly departs from this country.

On Friday evening the Cramps will give a farewell banquet on board the Kasagi, at which several United States naval officers are expected to be present. On Saturday the new cruiser will coal up, and on Sunday she will steam to New York, where she will remain about a week before leaving for England.

Rear Admiral E. O. Matthews Retired.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Rear Admiral Edmund O. Matthews to-day entered on the retired list of the navy, having reached his sixty-second year. He spent his last years on duty here, being attached to the Charlestown Navy Yard, from 1887 to 1890 as Captain of the yard, and later on command of the receiving ship Wabash. He is a native of Maryland. His retirement creates room for Schley to take his place in the regular list of Rear Admirals, by reason of his recent promotion by the President, as Sicard's retirement made room for Rear Admiral Sampson.

Capt. Andrews Found Starving at Sea.

REEDY ISLAND, Del., Oct. 24.—Capt. Andrews, who left Atlantic City on Aug. 24 in a thirteen-foot boat for the Azores, was picked up by the German bark Friede on Sept. 27, in latitude 39.44, longitude 39.23. He was out of provisions.

Preferred Death to Blindness.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 24.—Charles Brassler killed himself at his home in Adamsville near Bound Brook last night because he feared blindness. He owned a farm in Adamsville and had a taste for literature. Brassler contributed articles to various periodicals, and he feared that his fast-failing eyesight would prevent him from doing any further work in this line, so he cut his throat with a butcher's knife.

A Well-Dressed Man Is Armed from head to foot for the battle of life. Morley & Wright, merchant tailors, 19 West 26th St., four doors west of Broadway. Moderate prices.—Adv.

BROOKLYN HAS A BIG FIRE

Pier at German-American Stores and Store House of G. L. Hammond & Co. Destroyed.

TOTAL LOSS ABOUT $300,000

Flames Extended Along the Water Front for Three Blocks—Two Lighters and Pile Driver Burned and Ships Damaged.

The biggest blaze that Brooklyn has seen for two years, and the biggest water-front fire it has seen since 1864, started at 3:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the foot of Coffey Street. It raged all the afternoon and burned through the night, and the firemen say that it will be late to-day before they will be able to leave.

There is a difference of opinion as to how the fire started. The men who were at work on the pier and near it say that the flames burst forth from the hold of the four-masted sailing ship Andorinha, lying at the dock, and spread from there to the pier. The sailors declare that the fire blazed up suddenly on the pier, and that they had to make their escape by sliding down a chain and getting to some logs near by. The preponderance of testimony is that the fire started on the ship. Whatever its origin, it did not take long for both ship and pier to be ablaze.

The pier belonged to that branch of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company known as the German-American Stores. Not only was the pier destroyed and the ship badly damaged, but the fire extended to the naval storeyard of George L. Hammond & Co., at the foot of Dykman Street, and to the three-masted schooner Wacamaw. Two lighters and a pile-driver owned by Monks & Son were also burned. The total loss is about $300,000.

The Andorinha is a British four-masted, steel double-deck bark of 3,440 gross tons, 346 feet long, 46 feet beam, and 25 feet depth. She is owned by E. F. & W. Roberts of Liverpool, and her Captain is David Morgan. She arrived from Calcutta three weeks ago to-day with a cargo of jute butts, jute rejections, saltpetre, shellac, and raw silk, consigned to Ralli & Son of 15 Old Slip, Manhattan. Gustave Heye, agent of the Standard Oil Company, was consignee of the ship. The work of removing the cargo was at once begun, and yesterday it had progressed so far that it was expected the ship would be clear to-day. The pier is a new one, and when the fire started, men in the employ of Monks & Son of Manhattan were just putting the finishing touches to it.

On the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company's wharf were piled 200 bales of cotton and 2,500 bales of jute. When the fire started the wharf and its contents blazed up like tinder. Four alarms were sent in, but so rapid was the spread of the fire that before the engines could arrive the flames had caught Hammond's pier, known as Pier 38. This part of the water front is owned by the Atlantic Dock Company, and leased by Hammond. From the pier and the bulkhead the fire spread to Hammond's building, which was totally destroyed. The Wacamaw, which is owned by Mr. Hammond and her Captain, Albert Squire, was lying at Pier 38, and was also set on fire. The Wacamaw had arrived from Georgetown, S. C., Friday last, with a cargo of turpentine, benzine, and alcohol for Hammond.

While the fire was thus extending to the north, two lighters which were relieving the Andorinha of her cargo caught fire to the south. They were the William M. Brown, owned by Robert McCreery & Sons of 427 Produce Exchange, and the Walter T. Klotz, owned by the Greenpoint Lighterage Company. Each had nearly 600 bales of jute on board.

Sixteen fire engines were on the spot by this time, together with the fireboats David A. Boody, Seth Low, Robert A. Van Wyck, New Yorker, Zophar Mills, and Havemeyer. The fire on the Wacamaw was quickly extinguished, though her deck and rigging were quite badly burned, and she was towed out of harm's way into midstream.

It was a more difficult task to get the Andorinha away from the fire. She was taken in charge by the fireboat Zophar Mills, and, with flames bursting from her sides, deck, and rigging, she was towed down to Gowanus Flats, where she lay for the rest of the afternoon with the fire still burning, in spite of the constant streams that were played on it.

The reserves of the Richards Street Station were found inadequate, and for the first time in the history of the precinct Capt. Cullen was obliged to summon outside assistance. The Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Avenue and Amity Street Stations were drawn upon, and a force of eighty men was called out.

Pier 40 was now in danger, and it was only by the utmost exertions that it was saved. Immediately in the rear of this pier are the German-American Stores, where were stored 10,000 bales of jute. When Price Martin, President of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, arrived on the scene, the walls of the building were almost red hot, and the building was in great danger. The firemen finally succeeded in saving it.

Some of the fireboats were obliged to give their whole attention to the burning resin on the face of the water, in order to keep it back.

The fire had extended by this time along the water front for three blocks. From Coffey Street it had extended southward to Van Dyck Street, and on the north it had burned its way past Dykman Street as far as Walcott. At Walcott Street it was stopped, doing little more damage than the destruction of a fence. The two blocks of water front to the south, between Dykman and Van Dyck, are the property of the Warehouse Trust; the block of water front between Dykman and Walcott is leased by Hammond. Mr. Hammond's property is 200 feet on the water front and 40 feet deep. Adjoining his place is the building of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, which for half an hour was in the greatest danger. It was impossible to save the buildings and docks which were already on fire, and the utmost efforts of the firemen were put forth to prevent the flames from spreading to the threatened buildings.

At first it was rumored that the sailors on the Andorinha had perished, but this was found to be an error. No one saw them escape, but one of them, Timothy Kane, said all were safe. He and eight others were on deck, and seven were aloft. Kane claims that the fire started on the pier, and says that he and his companions escaped to some logs near by and made their way to Pier 40. The seven men aloft, he says, were forced to jump overboard and swim. Inspector Flynn, of the Fire Department, said there were no opinion the fire started in the hold of the ship. He said that fifteen eye-witnesses, workingmen employed about the docks, had told him so.

It is impossible as yet to accurately estimate the damage. Mr. Hammond said he thought it would reach $600,000. This seems unlikely, however, that it will much exceed $300,000. Thirty thousand barrels of turpentine and resin belonging to Hammond were on his pier, and were destroyed. On the same pier were 6,000 barrels of the same articles belonging to a dealer named Casey, which were not insured. Two lighters belonging to Hammond were towed out and saved, though badly burned. Mr. Hammond estimates his own loss at $100,000, but says it is fully covered by insurance.

The damage to the pier and goods of the warehouse company is put at about $105,000. The Andorinha was damaged to the extent of about $20,000. Most of her cargo had been removed, and it was impossible last night to ascertain with certainty how much had been left on the ship. The two lighters had about 1,200 bales between them. The lighters are estimated at about $10,000 apiece, and were entirely destroyed. The damage to the Wacamaw is about $5,000 and the pile driver which was destroyed was valued at $25,000.

PLATT SEES THE PRESIDENT.

Reported that He Asked Him to Visit New York to Help Roosevelt—President Will Not Come.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—There are two reports following Senator Platt's brief visit to Washington, which began this morning and ended this afternoon. One is that he ran over merely to attend to some promotions of New York men in the army; the other is that he came exclusively to urge the President to visit the State, to make a few speeches or to make none, but at least to put in an appearance and give a new impetus to a campaign not altogether satisfactory to the managers.

Upon inquiry at the War Department it is not easy to ascertain who are the officers who ought to be promoted and for whom Mr. Platt made his early call upon the President. There are New York men in search of promotion, and if there were any to be promoted whose elevation would help Mr. Platt, and incidentally Col. Roosevelt, it is considered probable at the War Department that they would be accommodated without putting Mr. Platt to the trouble of a railroad ride of nearly 500 miles.

No one at the White House can give definite information about the pending promotions or about the conversation that Mr. Platt had with the President.

When the Senator was asked this afternoon if he had induced the President to promise to come to New York before the campaign was over, he answered candidly: "No." Lest there should be some misunderstanding about what the President's decision was, Assisting Secretary Cortelyou gave out this statement late in the day:

"The President will not visit New York during his Philadelphia trip. You can rely on that. Neither will he go to New Jersey, as has been announced. He will return directly to Washington from Philadelphia."

To those who have heard all the reports the announcement by Mr. Cortelyou suggests the subject of the conversations with Mr. Platt during his visit. The hope is still entertained by Mr. Platt, it is asserted, that the President will so arrange his trip home to Canton, to vote, as to pass through the State of New York.

The suggestion is made that the real business of Senator Platt was to talk in behalf of Capt. Carter, whose court-martial case is now in the President's hands to be disposed of. It is not considered probable that the case will be acted upon until after the election.

COL. BRYAN HAS A RELAPSE.

Confined to the De Soto Hotel in Savannah by Another Attack of Fever.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 24.—Col. William Jennings Bryan of the Third Nebraska Regiment is ill with fever at the De Soto Hotel, in this city.

He arrived in Savannah last night and immediately went to the hotel, not even stopping to register. He instructed the hotel clerk to let no one see him. He saw no callers to-day.

Col. Bryan has a mild type of fever, and while it is not serious, it has been with him for some time, and his friends will be better pleased when he entirely recovers. The Colonel himself is anxious, but says he will be out in a few days.

An officer connected with the corps says Col. Bryan must be ill when he is not able to look after his regiment, as he has been attentive to it since it reported at Jacksonville. The Third Nebraska Regiment arrived to-day.

ANARCHISTS IN PALESTINE.

Precautions to Insure Emperor William's Safety—No Veiled Women Allowed in the Streets.

HAIFA, Palestine, Oct. 24.—The police made an important arrest of a well-known Anarchist here yesterday. Extraordinary precautions are being taken to insure the safety of Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria. During the time that they are here veiled women will not be allowed in the streets, as the police fear that Anarchists might assume this disguise.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 24.—An Italian Anarchist was arrested here to-day. He was a passenger on a steamer bound for Palestine.

EPIDEMIC OF COLDS IN CHICAGO.

One-third of the Population Affected as Result of the Jubilee Parade.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Chicago is paying for its week of jubilation by suffering from an epidemic of colds and bronchial troubles directly traceable, according to local physicians, to the jubilee parade and the unusual exposure that thousands of people underwent last Wednesday.

Fully one-third of the population, according to the estimates of some physicians today, are at present affected in this way. The unusual humidity has helped to make the trouble so general that some Chicago physicians are inclined to believe it infectious and that it partakes of the nature of a hay fever epidemic.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The Missouri Valley storm has moved eastward, and last evening occupied an area extending from the middle lake region to Texas. Rain has fallen in the Western lake region and in the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley, and snow is reported in the middle and northern Rocky Mountain region and in Western Nebraska and Western Kansas, with freezing weather as far south as Dodge City, Kan. East of the Mississippi the temperature has risen.

The indications are that a decided fall in temperature, with rain, will occur to-day in the States of the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys and the lake regions, with rain turning to snow in the Western lake region and Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. It promises to be much colder to-night in the Middle and West Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	49	46	50
6 A. M.	47	45	49
9 A. M.	45	47	53
12 M.	48	50	56
3 P. M.	52	52	60
6 P. M.	50	58	60
9 P. M.	51	51	58
12 P. M.	51	51	57

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	55
Weather Bureau	54
Corresponding date 1897	49
Corresponding date for last 20 years	51

The maximum temperature yesterday was 64 degrees at 3:30 P. M. and the minimum 43 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 73 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 69 per cent.

ALLSOPP'S OCTOBER ALE.
Just arrived. On draught nearly everywhere.—Adv.

CROKER DENOUNCES DALY

Tells Tammany District Leaders the Candidate Is "Not an Upright Judge."

ROOT'S DEALINGS WITH TWEED

Mr. Croker Speaks of Them in Detail—Says Bourke Cockran Left the Democratic Party for Its Good.

Richard Croker, at the meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon, made an elaborate answer to the protest of the Bar Association and the arguments advanced at the mass meeting at Carnegie Hall last Friday night with reference to the refusal of Tammany to renominate Justice Daly of the Supreme Court.

The object of the meeting of the Executive Committee was to consider thoroughly the political situation in the several Assembly districts of this county. It is usual for Tammany to take a complete survey of the field in this manner.

After the various district leaders had made full reports upon the situation in their respective districts, Mr. Croker asked them if they knew of any defections on account of the refusal of Tammany Hall to renominate Justice Daly. He added that he wanted to get at the full truth. Only two answers were made to this question. They came from the Fifth and Twenty-seventh Assembly Districts.

Bernard F. Martin for the Fifth District said that he estimated that about fifty Democratic voters had been lost to the party because of the refusal to renominate Justice Daly.

For the Twenty-seventh District James J. Martin estimated that about 250 voters had been lost for the same reason.

Mr. Croker then said, addressing himself to the Executive Committee:

"I did this to show that the party is in entire harmony. I did it because the candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket is making the issue all through the State that the organization is disrupted on this matter, and we have shown that it is not.

"The Bar Association is composed of a lot of corporation and trust lawyers. The time has come for this organization to assert itself; and as for Judge Daly, I say on the floor of this hall that he is not an upright Judge. He is a man who did not attend to his duties. We did not renominate him because we believed that we could put stronger men in the field. We have done so. We are not disorganized, and Mr. Roosevelt is very hard up for an issue if he contends that we are. Out of the twenty-one Judges there was not one that asked that Judge Daly be renominated.

"I want to say, as Chairman of the Finance

Street, between Madison and Fourth Avenues.

"In December, 1870, James H. Ingersoll, who was convicted with Tweed, conveyed to Elihu Root a piece of property on the south side of Fiftieth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, for the nominal consideration of $10,000.

"I mention these facts only to remind you that this eminent reformer, who is now so solicitous about the purity of the bench, and incidentally, for the success of the Republican Party in the State, was not quite so scrupulous in 1875, at which time he served William M. Tweed to the extent of insulting the distinguished Justice who presided at the trial, and escaped punishment only on account of his inexperience.

"Since when has the Republican Party been so solicitous that Democratic Justices should be kept in office? I have in mind many great Judges who have been re-elected by Tammany Hall because of their spotless record and splendid ability whom the Republicans used every effort to defeat at the polls. Such men as Abraham R. Lawrence and Frederick Smyth were re-elected in spite of the opposition of the Republican Party. These men were admitted by their associates to be ornaments to the bench, whose retention was urged as a matter of public prize and duty. Their services had been conspicuous, and their brethren came forward to testify to the wisdom of their retention.

SAYS DALY PULLED WIRES.

"It is a significant fact connected with the canvass of Judge Daly that, although he has been desperately struggling and pulling every social and political wire for renomination for the past year, not a single one of his twenty-one associates has urged or even asked that he be renominated or pretended that his services justified the lengthening of his term from twenty-eight to forty-two years.

"In all my political experience I never knew an instance in which a Judge of long years on the bench had not sufficiently attached himself to any one of his associates to be supported, by at least one of them, for a renomination.

"If the Republican Party is to succeed in creating an issue out of the failure to renominate Judge Daly, it means that any and every Judge upon the bench who once gets there will stay, whether the people want him or not, regardless of his ability, fitness, or service. Nobody claims conspicuous ability for Judge Daly. He was not elected to the Supreme Court, but to an inferior court which was afterward consolidated into the Supreme Court. Tammany Hall believes, and we still believe, that any one of the three candidates presented to the people by us is far superior in fitness and ability to Judge Daly. No organization has more strongly supported the independence of the judiciary than Tammany Hall. For twenty-eight years Judge Daly has been honored by the Democratic Party. Now that it sees fit, in the exercise of its judgment, to place another man in nomination, he shows his loyalty and gratitude to that party by allowing himself to be used as a cat's-paw to deceive the people and attract votes from his own party. I do not believe that the voters of the city and State are going to permit themselves to be deceived by the attempt to create this false issue.

"I repeat that never in the history of the organization has any leader of Tammany Hall asked of or suggested to any Judge upon the bench in any part of this State anything connected with his judicial duty. Never in the history of any State has the judiciary been more jealously guarded from interference, or more independent in the performance of its duties.

"Tammany Hall is justly proud of the judiciary of this county, and intends to remain so." [Applause.]

Mr. Croker also referred to the judicial matter after the address of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall had been read by Secretary Thomas F. Smith. He said:

"The very men who secured the adoption of this constitutional provision [that no county shall contain more than one-third of all the Senators] are the men who asked for Judge Daly's renomination. They are the men who cheated New York out of eight or ten members of the Senate, and one of them came very near being indicted for his work in the Constitutional Convention. I refer to Mr. Root."

THE JUDICIARY MOVEMENT.

Committee Named After the Carnegie Hall Mass Meeting Organizes—Headquarters Down Town.

The committee appointed under the resolutions passed at the Carnegie Hall mass meeting Friday night, in support of the movement to protect the independence of the judiciary, met for organization yesterday afternoon in the committee-room of the Mutual Life Building, 32 Nassau Street.

John E. Parsons called the committee to order and nominated James C. Carter for permanent Chairman. Mr. Carter explained the objects of the appointment of the committee and spoke of the Carnegie Hall meeting as a protest and rebuke against the attempt to make the judiciary subservient. Henry B. B. Stapler was chosen Secretary. On motion of William B. Hornblower it was decided to appoint an Executive Committee of seven and a Finance Committee of five members, the Chairman to be ex-officio a member of both. The Executive Committee was announced as follows: R. G. Monroe, John D. Kernan, Oliver P. Buel, Anson G. McCook, Edward J. McGuire, Paul D. Cravath, and Gibson Putzel. The Finance Committee will be announced in a day or so.

Everett P. Wheeler said that the Citizens' Union, which had nominated Justices Daly and Cohen, would co-operate with the committee in every way possible. He recommended sending men into the small districts to instruct electors how to vote for Justices Daly and Cohen, so that Democrats who wished to vote for them could do so without detriment to the State ticket or their party. Mr. Wheeler also presented a series of resolutions adopted by the Citizens' Union Central Committee at a recent meeting, and they were referred to the Executive Committee. Those resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, The independence and purity of the judiciary are of vital importance to the citizens of New York, and are threatened by both the claim, now first openly made, that a political organization has the right to control appointments to be made by Justices of the Supreme Court; and

Whereas, This committee has already recommended and circulated petitions for the nomination to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court Joseph F. Daly and William N. Cohen; and

Whereas, This committee has learned with great satisfaction that the members of the Bar Association in actively promoting the canvass and election of Justices Daly and Cohen;

Resolved, That this committee and the Executive Committee, pursuant to resolutions heretofore adopted by the Bar Association, will co-operate with the committee to be appointed by the President of the Bar Association in pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Bar Association Oct. 15, 1898.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to take steps to call a public meeting at the Cooper Institute, and local meetings in the different districts, to indorse and ratify the nominations aforesaid and to promote their election.

Mr. Wheeler said that he had received an offer from the owner of the St. James Building, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, to give the committee the use of rooms. Mr. Monroe said he thought it would be better to take rooms down town. After the meeting reporters were informed that the Executive Committee had decided to open headquarters on the ground floor of the American Surety Building, 100 Broadway.

Elihu Root, to disprove the assertion that the movement in favor of Justices Daly and Cohen was an affair of the Bar Association, said that of the 3,489 lawyers who had signed the great petition for their renomination only 845 were members of the association.

Everett P. Wheeler said the movement had a reasonable prospect of success and urged the importance of determining once for all the question of the independence of the judiciary. He also spoke of the vital importance of an incorruptible judiciary in view of the patronage in the way of appointments the law places at the disposal of Judges.

It was announced that the Executive Committee would arrange for a mass meeting some time next week, and would at once begin to send out literature bearing on the cause it is striving to promote, including the speeches made at the Carnegie Hall meeting.

The resolutions of the Citizens' Union Central City Committee, presented by Mr. Wheeler, were accompanied by a letter addressed by R. Fulton Cutting to the members of the various district committees, saying:

Nothing can appeal to the patriotism and integrity of self-respecting citizens more than the effort to maintain an honorable judiciary. There is perhaps no official position more open to temptation than the bench, and none in which an incorruptible integrity is more important to the welfare of our community. A man who cannot be bought by corporations or individuals, nor seduced by the promise of political preferment is the man for the people. And one who, like Justice Daly, who during twenty-eight years of service on the bench has fearlessly maintained the integrity and chastity of the bench, must be retained.

Twin Ears of Corn.

From The Baltimore American.

George W. Geaslen of Oakland Mills, Howard County, reports having a pair of twin ears of corn on one stalk, one 11 inches long, with 12 rows of 58 grains each, and the other 12 inches long, with 16 rows of 58 grains each, making in all 1,544 grains from one stalk.

TAMMANY LEADERS REPORT.

Tell of Democratic Gains in All Assembly Districts—Their Full Vote Registered.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, which is composed of the leaders in the various Assembly districts, met yesterday afternoon to review the political situation in this county. Richard Croker presided, and there was a full attendance of the members. Mr. Croker, as soon as the meeting was in order, called for the reports of the several district leaders, and all of them made full statements, giving the situation as they saw it, and accounting for the falling off in registration in some districts and its increase in others. These reports follow:

For the First Assembly District, Michael C. Murphy reported that he had never seen so much enthusiasm and good feeling. He said that while the registration had fallen off 600, it was readily accounted for. Thirty-eight residential buildings, he said, had been torn down.

There was no shadow of a doubt, he said, that his district would give Augustus Van Wyck more votes than it had given Robert A. Van Wyck, who got 3,341 out of the 5,100 polled. He reported that the business men are in favor of Van Wyck, and that he had not seen a Democrat who said that he would vote for a man who was running on a Republican ticket and yet claiming to be a Democrat.

Patrick Divver, for the Second Assembly District, reported that the registration had fallen off 201 from last year. He said that this was due to the fact that Elm Street had been widened and that a number of residential buildings had been torn down and manufactories erected in their stead. Mr. Divver said his district will give a larger vote than last year. Many Republicans, he said, had refused to register.

Patrick J. Ryder, leader in the Third Assembly District, reported that registration in his district showed an increase of 115. He thought that the increase in the Democratic vote would be at least 500.

For the Fourth Assembly District ex-Coroner E. F. Fitzgerald said that Van Wyck would poll the full vote of the party. The falling off of 410 in registration he attributed to the erection of a number of school houses.

For the Ninth District, John C. Sheehan reported that there was a slight falling off, due to the pulling down of tenement houses. The registration, he thought, favored the Democrats. He said he had heard no mention of Justice Daly as an issue in the campaign.

No report was made from the Sixteenth District, in which Patrick Keenan is the leader.

In the Seventeenth District, Daniel F. McMahon reported a falling off of 300. The Republicans, he said, did not register.

Charles F. Murphy reported for the Eighteenth District that there was a falling off of 259. About 100 Democrats, he said, are absent with the Sixty-ninth Regiment. The tearing down of eight tenement houses had also reduced the voting population.

John B. Sexton reported for the Nineteenth district. He said that not a dozen Democrats had failed to register, and that they would get 1,500 of the independent votes of the district. He had, he said, heard nothing about Justice Daly.

For the Twentieth District, James P. Keating reported a decrease in the registration of 205. He said that the full Democratic vote had been registered. Julius Grow, he said, who was candidate for Alderman on the Republican ticket last year, had joined the Democratic Party.

For the Twenty-first District M. F. Donohue reported an increase in registration of 265. This increase, he said, is due to the occupation of new dwelling houses in the district. The Republicans, he said, had made no efforts to bring out their voters.

Francis J. Lantry, for the Twenty-second District, reported a falling off of 320. The loss had been, he said, in the Republican names. Nothing is heard in the district of Justice Daly, according to the leader.

An increase of 540 was reported in the Twenty-third District by William E. Stillings. He said the Republicans made no effort to get out their voters, and the increase is in Democrats.

Maurice F. Holahan reported for the Twenty-fourth a falling off of 280. The loss was in the territory that gave Low his largest vote. The Democratic part of the district had shown an increase.

George F. Scannell, reporting for the Twenty-fifth, said that the registration had fallen off close to 600, but the loss had been in the "silk stocking" district on Madison and Fifth Avenues. He said that the Germans are organizing, and that ten of the election districts would give the Democrats of the rest of the city a big surprise.

He reported, also, that Patrick J. Byrnes, Republican candidate for Alderman last year, had joined the Seneca Club, along with thirty-four of his friends. The Republicans, according to Mr. Scannell, have no organization in the district.

Thomas J. Dunn reported that there had been a loss of 230 in his district, the Twenty-sixth.

In the Twenty-seventh district, James J. Martin reported a falling off of 347, but said that the district would give the organization an agreeable surprise.

Maurice Featherson reported for the Twenty-eighth a loss of 277, but said that it was caused by Republican apathy.

For the Twenty-ninth, John F. Carroll reported a falling off of about 100. Reports from election districts, he said, show that there had been a distinct Democratic gain, and that the party had registered its full strength.

Henry C. Hart reported for the Thirtieth District a decrease of 64 and that the Republicans had failed to register.

An increase of 600 was reported by Charles Welde for the Thirty-first District, due to the filling up of new buildings.

For the Thirty-second District John J. Ryan reported a decrease of 201. The loss, he said, was Republican.

Nicholas J. Hayes reported for the Thirty-third District a decrease of 516. Of this, he said, 80 per cent. was Republican loss, as that party had no organization in the district.

For the Thirty-fourth District, South Side, Percival E. Nagle reported a loss of 300. This was due, he thought, to the tearing down of tenement houses; the Democratic vote in the district had increased.

August Moebus reported an increase of 300 in the Thirty-fourth District, North Side. The Democrats, he said, had gained. He had heard nothing of Justice Daly.

James McCartney, reporting for the Thirty-fifth District, said there was an increase in registration of more than 1,000. At the same time, he said, there had been a decrease in the Republican registration.

Thomas H. O'Neill, reporting for the annexed district, said there was a loss of about 33, but that every Democrat had registered. A canvass had showed that 25 Republicans in one election district had failed to register.

Mr. Croker and other leaders expressed great gratification at the tenor of the reports.

Secretary Thomas F. Smith read the address of the Executive Committee, which had been prepared by the Law Committee. This address says: "Under the Constitutional apportionment the County of New York has been allowed only twelve of the fifty Senators comprising the State Senate and Kings County seven—nineteen in the whole for the two counties—not two-fifths thereof, and the restriction and limitation of representation in this body is to continue until the year 1906—eight years yet.

"It cannot be that any citizen of the Greater New York can regard with equanimity and acquiescence the despotic anti-republican Constitutional enactment which degrades our magnificent metropolis and deprives it of equal rights in the essential principles of representative government with their fellow-citizens in every other portion of the State."

The address says it is the duty of Democratic voters to rebuke at the polls this Republican work.

THE CHANLER-QUIGG FIGHT.

The Contest as Lively as Ever in the Fourteenth Congressional District.

When the history of this campaign comes to be written the fight in the Fourteenth Congressional District between Congressman Quigg and Capt. Chanler will figure as one of the most interesting contests. It is give and take no quarter between the candidates, and neither is relaxing any effort, in spite of the fact that each claims victory beyond question.

According to Capt. Chanler's managers there have lately come to their ears tales of Republican colonizing in the flat house portions of the district, and with these have came stories that the Republicans have supplied a large number of "furnished rooms" for persons in the district who will not be found there as residents after the election. The Democrats admit frankly that they have not as yet investigated these tales, and they say just as frankly that they do not believe in them to any considerable extent. They say that such an action in favor of the Republican candidate would be incompatible with his speech last week at the Central Opera House when he spoke of the "deviltry" that was afoot among the Democrats, especially in the Ninth and Eighth Assembly Districts. Mr. Quigg said that colonization by Republicans would be impossible, as men of that party would feel "too dirty" after that sort of work, and that it was a specialty with his Democratic friends. Perhaps it was a spirit of sarcasm that caused Mr. Quigg, it is said, to call this to mind, and compare the reports that come to him with Mr. Quigg's utterances upon the subject. If it was, Mr. Kenny will not admit it. He tells the story and allows inferences to be drawn, he says.

It is claimed that the feeling among Republicans against Capt. Chanler is daily growing stronger, and Capt. Chanler's managers claimed last night that one of Mr. Quigg's erstwhile ardent supporters had admitted that the Republican candidate could not win against the defections in the ranks in the Congressional district. They say that Mr. Chanler's speech, showing that Mr. Quigg was absent most of the time from the House of Representatives while he was a Congressman has had much to do with opening the eyes of Republicans. When he was in Congress, they say, he preferred to use most of his time in building up a machine here, and now that he has a fight of his own on he has turned the management over to Mr. Bidwell.

There seems to be some dissatisfaction among Republicans that Mr. Quigg has elected to conduct his canvass from headquarters at 1 Madison Avenue, instead of in the district. They say that such a course will hurt their cause, who should have some place in the district where his adherents could meet others from the district who rarely get down to Madison Square.

Mr. Quigg is, however, by no means idle, and his canvass is being pushed with vigor. He has decided to make a personal canvass in the district, and talk to Democrats especially. Mr. Quigg spoke last night in a number of districts, and the money question was the keynote of his arguments.

At the Chanler headquarters last night a number of gold-wrapped cigars made their appearance. This led some of the crowd there to infer that Mr. Chanler had taken this delicate means of making his position on the money question known. This, however, was dispelled by a statement from Mr. Kenny that he was responsible for the cigars, and that Capt. Chanler had not authorized the distribution. Capt. Chanler spoke last night to a number of large audiences in the district, and again vigorously attacked Mr. Quigg's Congressional record. The meetings were held in the Twenty-third district at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Tenth Avenue; in the Twenty-third district at One Hundred and Second Street and Amsterdam Avenue and at Eighty-third Street and Columbus Avenue; in the Twenty-fourth district at 404 East Sixty-fourth Street; in the Nineteenth district at Sixty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue and at 12 West End Avenue, before the John F. Curry Association, and in the Twenty-sixth district at Seventy-eighth Street and Third Avenue.

HOT GREASE HITS SPEAKERS.

A campaign lantern directly over the speakers' stand caused much amusement at the Tammany open-air meeting in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, at Sylvan Place and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, last night. The candle inside the lantern dropped hot grease over the speakers' collars and down their necks for two hours or more.

At intervals the speaker would suddenly in the midst of ringing sentences look at the stars with a pained expression on his face. He could not tell what the matter was except that something hot reached his skin somewhere. Lyman W. Reddington, candidate for Assembly in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, had just said with a sweeping gesture, "What of the canal scandals?" when a drop of hot grease struck him squarely in the mouth. The crowd, taking in the situation, yelled itself hoarse.

Then before Mr. Reddington could resume the candle set fire to the lantern and it was burned. "That's what will happen to the Republicans," said Mr. Reddington, "they'll go up in smoke." At this the crowd yelled again.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Fire and water caused a damage of $30,000 to the clothing store of Quirls & Wilkie and the furniture store of James Shuttleworth, in this city, last night.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

4:15 A. M.—859 Ninth Avenue; C. Hoffmann; damage slight.

10 A. M.—122 West One Hundred and Third Street; Susan Barellica; damage, $25.

12:30 P. M.—851 First Avenue; unknown; damage, $10.

2:30 P. M.—35 Greenwich Street; Charles Smith; damage, $200.

5 P. M.—997 Third Avenue; C. Lake; damage, $30.

6:10 P. M.—122 West Ninety-fourth Street; Charles E. Glichart; damage slight.

6:55 P. M.—34 Cherry Street; Tillie Smith; damage, $5.

9:15 P. M.—115 East Ninety-second Street; unknown; damage slight.

9:50 P. M.—549 Grand Street; George Genios; damage slight.

New Rates for Electric Light and Power.

The public will be glad to learn that electric current has finally come within the reach of all, either for illuminating purpose, motors for running printing presses, elevators, heating, cooking, &c.

From a circular letter appearing elsewhere in to-day's TIMES the United Electric Light and Power Company of this city announce that their rates have been reduced to a point which now makes it the cheapest illuminant in use; when the superiority of electricity for light, heat, and power is considered, the reduction in price at this season of the year, when the consumption is greatest, comes as a special boon to the community, and cannot fail to largely increase the business of the company.

The United Company and its associate companies, with a single exception, is the oldest lighting company in this city, and during its seventeen years' experience has made a study of supplying light and power to cities at a cost to the consumer less than by any other known illuminant. By concentrating all its business in one large generating house, favorably situated for the production of electricity, and by the introduction of the most modern and powerful machines devised for this purpose, aided by the exclusive use of the Tesla motor, which runs without brushes, commutators, or other complicated devices, this desirable point has been accomplished, and the company has been able not only to meet the largely increased demand the past year has made upon its business, but to supply any future demand that may come by reason of this reduction in price.—Adv.

MR. PIPP

NUMBER EIGHT OF C. D. GIBSON'S SERIES OF SKETCHES "THE EDUCATION OF MR. PIPP" APPEARS IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE OF

LIFE

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LIFE PUBLISHING CO., 19 West 31st St., N. Y.

VAN WYCK AT ROCHESTER

Immense Crowds Assemble to Greet the Democratic Candidate for Governor.

CAMPAIGN ISSUES HIS TOPIC

He Accuses the Republicans of Seeking to Divert Attention from the Canal Scandals to the Government's Foreign Policy.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The Democrats of Rochester and the country round about it rallied in force to see ann hear Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate for Governor, this evening. Mr. Van Wyck was accompanied by Elliot Danforth, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, both of whom also delivered addresses.

The crowd completely filled Fitzhugh Hall where the meeting was held and overflowed into the street, which was closely packed with a dense mass of humanity for several blocks south of the hall. It was the largest and most enthusiastic Democratic demonstration held in Rochester for years.

All the prominent Democratic leaders of the city and vicinity occupied seats on the platform. George Raines presided, and made an address in introducing Mr. Van Wyck. Mr. Raines is a brother of John Raines, the author of the present State excise law. In the course of his remarks he stated that it deeply pained him to have his name connected with that iniquitous measure. To him, he declared, the law by any other name would smell as sweet.

MR. VAN WYCK'S SPEECH.

When Mr. Van Wyck arose he was greeted with a storm of applause which lasted for several minutes. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow-Citizens, and Earnest Democrats: The end for which the Democratic Party of this State, with its various allies, is putting forth its strength this year is that the State of New York may have good government. As the candidate of the Democratic Party, I stand unequivocally on the platform adopted at Syracuse. Our opponents have been contending that National issues are paramount this year, but they have not succeeded in showing what the Governor of the State has to do with such affairs. His duties are defined by the State Constitution, and if he is called upon in any way to supplement or supersede or instruct the President of the United States, the authority must be found in that instrument, and that it is not therein every one knows.

"I am very far from denying that it is of great importance to have a right conclusion arrived at concerning many of these questions, though they are irrelevant to the State issues. These are subjects to which, I doubt not, the American people will in due time give their earnest attention. But let every proposition come up in due order and obtain consideration free from all irrelevancies that might wrongly affect the popular judgment.

"The Constitution of our State has been framed with a view to the drawing of a line of distinction between National and State and municipal questions, experience having taught the good men of all parties that the failure so to distinguish was not the least of the causes that gave immunity to wrongdoing. It may, I think, be set down as a sound rule of judgment for the voters that any candidate seeks reputation on other grounds than that his own official record has been meritorious, or any political party which solicits a renewal of trust for reasons which lie quite apart from the sphere of its proper action, should be looked upon with suspicion.

EVASIVE TACTICS.

"It is according to human nature for men to court inquiry where they are confident of having earned approval, and to shun it where they feel that light upon their deeds must bring condemnation. Is it to be believed that our opponents would be found endeavoring to divert attention from the management of the canals of the State to the foreign policy of the National Government if they had not something to conceal? Had they done well in the Legislature, and had they not turned the plain common sense, be anxious to have the eyes of the people turned from Albany to Washington? Were they able to show that the moneys of the State committed to their hands had been wisely and faithfully expended, would they, in the heat of a campaign for the Governorship, be full of anxiety about the National Treasury rather than about the future of the State Treasury?

"Upon all the subjects of direct interest to the State time will not permit me to speak to-night. Upon most of them I have had something to say already, both in my letter of acceptance and in the speeches delivered by me before my fellow-townsmen of Brooklyn and in other places, and upon other subjects I shall doubtless have occasion to offer some remarks as the campaign progresses. Upon none of them, believe me, shall I maintain silence because of any fear to make my views known in the most explicit manner. I think it proper here and now to call special attention to one or two matters which have been lightly passed over on our side and altogether ignored by our opponents.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.

"Concerning the civil service laws the following language is used in the Democratic platform:

"'A fair and just enforcement of the State civil service laws, according to their letter and spirit; no spurious or 'starchless' civil service laws, evasive of the Constitution, binding only on Democrats when in power, but capable of being successfully violated at pleasure by our opponents; honest civil service laws, incapable of official juggling, and enforcible alike by and against all parties; the impartial enforcement of the soldier preference laws, and the restoration to the public service of the veteran soldiers who have been duly determined, in the opinion of the courts or otherwise, to have been illegally and improperly ejected from office by the present Republican Governor and his immediate predecessor.'

"What is meant by the term 'starchless' as used in this relation, can hardly be known to any ordinary observer of passing events. The administration of the present Governor of the State has been warmly commended by the Republican convention, and one of its achievements, to use the language of the Governor, consisted in taking the 'starch' out of the civil service laws so completely that nothing could well be limper than the condition in which he and the Republican Legislature left them, the State Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

"I adopt as my own the language of the Democratic platform, and shall, if elected, exert myself to undo what I regard as a serious injury to the cause of honest and efficient Government effected by the administration now drawing to its close.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS PLAN.

"I call special attention to the Democratic platform in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature. Upon this, I believe, as upon nearly everything else of concern to the State, our opponents have chosen to remain dumb. Too much legislation may rightly be called one of the curses of the era. Multiplication of laws, without rhyme or reason, often for the most contemptible, small, personal or local ends, and without reference to the general principles in the light of which all legislation ought to be framed, is prolific of mischief in many directions.

"It prevents to a large extent the general body of the people from keeping themselves informed concerning statutes under which they are required to live; it is a species of dust thrown in the legislative atmosphere, which shuts the eyes of intelligent criticism and leads to a deplorable indifference on the part of the people to legislative work; and it may with good reason be looked upon as part and parcel of that malign activity which is at once the very breath of life to corruptionists and a constant menace to just liberty and honorable commerce alike.

"In declaring for this reform, the Democratic Party puts the State of New York in line with every considerable State of the Union, experience having abundantly convinced the neighboring commonwealths that not the clouds of laws but by broad principles applied with care on the one hand and undeviating integrity on the other, is the welfare of the people promoted by Governmental action. There is an obvious sense in which we may use, in this relation, the dictum of Jefferson that the world is governed too much.

HOME RULE FOR CITIES.

"The Democratic Party stands for home rule for cities and for uniform charter provisions, such as the Constitution plainly contemplates, instead of special and partisan legislation which strikes at the very root of the principle of self-government, and lessens or extends the power of communities over their distinctly local affairs according to the party in relation in which they stand to the men who happen to control the Legislature and the Executive authority.

"Upon this, as upon many other subjects, for manifest reasons, our opponents are silent. Despite their promises and despite, too, the unmistakable benefits of the State Constitution, we have seen them proceed to pass laws designed to emasculate the municipal rights of great cities, for no other reason than that they refused to elect Republican officials. The monstrous law affecting the ballot box in the City of New York is but a special and glaring example of this abuse. The path upon which our opponents have entered has no logical stopping place short of the destruction of every local liberty and the centralization of all power in the hands of a State machine.

"It becomes the duty of every voter who feels in any way that the rights and liberties which are characteristically American, to give careful thought to the subject, for history may conndently be called in evidence to show that, when local liberties are destroyed, the power of the people over the central authority does not long survive. So people have ever blindly and voluntarily surrendered their freedom and rights at a single capitulation. Liberty is lost by neglect and failure to check its invasion by slow and stealthy approaches.

"Let no citizen falter when called upon to rebuke the tyranny involved in this and like laws. Our opponents have always favored force bills which gave them under their control greater power to interfere with the freedom of action of those whose only sin is in disagreeing with them.

THE CANAL SCANDALS.

"As to the matter of the canals, I think it unnecessary to speak at length in a city so well informed upon that subject. It is enough for me to mention only a very few of the leading and undeniable facts. The people of the State were asked to sanction an expenditure of $9,000,000 for the enlargement and general improvement of these waterways. They were informed by the party in power that for this sum the work could be completed. The people, relying upon this information, authorized the expenditure. What happened is now familiar to you all. The $9,000,000 has been made away with, and the canals are so far from being improved and enlarged, as according to promise, that, by the estimate of the commission appointed by Gov. Black to inquire into the subject, at least fourteen millions of dollars will be needed to finish the work.

"Without entering upon the detailed abuses and manifest frauds brought to light, first by the press of the State, and next officially by the investigating committee, we have before us the fact that the people were grossly deceived as to the cost of the plans which they were invited to sanction. Let it be allowed, for the sake of argument, that there have been no frauds, and what are we to think of the men who could not come nearer the truth than to say that $9,000,000 would suffice, when at least $23,000,000 would be required?

"But a large percentage of the $9,000,000 has been squandered upon political favorites and political contractors is made clear beyond any sort of question by the report of the commission; but even if this was not so, what is the judgment of intelligent men must rest upon the administration and the party jointly responsible for saddling an expenditure of $23,000,000 upon the State, where only the sum of $9,000,000 was authorized? I leave the answer to the people. I may add, though, that no one who troubles himself to look into the matter of canals will experience any difficulty in understanding why our opponents are so profoundly concerned with foreign problems and so markedly indifferent to the actual Government of the State of New York.

FOR HONEST GOVERNMENT.

"Having already expressed myself in other places, as well as in my letter of acceptance, on the Raines law, the general subject of taxation, the rights of labor, and the other planks in the Democratic platform, I do not deem it necessary to make a further draft on your time, or stand between you and the accomplished and well-informed gentlemen who are to address you on the whole round of campaign topics. I wish only to say, in conclusion, that the Democratic Party, in this contest, stands for plain, honest government in the State of New York, and for personal liberty, in the full old American sense, and good faith at every point between the governing powers and the people from whom the right to govern is derived.

"Should I be elected, I shall regard the Democratic platform as a series of pledges to be redeemed without any equivocation, and, beyond any platform, acting alike as a Democrat and a good citizen, to whom the public welfare is a consideration to which all partisan interests must yield, I shall, to the best of my ability, seek to promote the prosperity of the State of New York and the well-being of every person within its boundaries."

Mr. Stanchfield followed Mr. Van Wyck in a speech which aroused great enthusiasm. In the course of his remarks he happened to refer to William J. Bryan which brought forth a storm of cheers which precluded the speaker from continuing for several minutes. While Mr. Stanchfield was speaking Mr. Danforth addressed the crowd outside the hall.

The meeting in the hall closed with an address by Mr. Danforth.

There was an amusing incident connected with Judge Van Wyck's arrival here this morning. Through a misunderstanding the local Reception Committee was not on hand and he went to the Powers Hotel in an omnibus. The committee, headed by Mayor Warner and Editor William Purcell, arrived at the depot with a barouche and four white houses a half hour late.

Yellow Fever Declining in the South.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The rapid decline of yellow fever in the South is shown by the fact that not a single new case has been reported to the Marine Hospital service, and but a few dispatches relating to the fever have been sent here in the past forty-eight hours. The cold weather is accomplishing all that was expected.

The "Altogether" Ale—Evans'.

Full, round, finished, mellow flavor. Fragrance of a field of ripe hops. Sparkling Brilliancy, Lasting Cream Head, are all together in every bottle of EVANS' ALE.—Adv.

COL. ROOSEVELT IN ELMIRA

Winds Up a Day of Speechmaking with Addresses Before Two Audiences.

HE ACCUSES TAMMANY HALL

In Some of His Speeches He Charges That It Has Levied for Campaign Funds Upon Dive Keepers.

ELMIRA, Oct. 24.—The Roosevelt mass meeting in this city to-night filled two halls. Col. Roosevelt spoke to both audiences, and so did Chauncey M. Depew and John T. McDonough, candidate for Secretary of State.

Col. Roosevelt naturally reiterated what he had said in many of the speeches he had delivered at points on the road from New York to this city. He devoted some attention to the tax rate and its probable reduction if he was successful. In the course of his speech he said:

"There has been a large increase in commissions and public officers in the last ten years, not only in the State, but in the county. The effect of this is to make cumbersome the government, and I believe a great reduction can be made. If elected, I shall endeavor to make such a reduction in the interest of economy and good government. The tax rate has improved, however, under Republican administration. Just take a look at what we have done in the line in assisting in reducing taxation. The tax rate has been lowered to 2.08 mills, which is actually the lowest in the history of the State.

"The tax rate of this year is 50-100 of a mill, one-fifth lower than that of the tax rate of 1893. This lowest of taxes has been established, despite the large increase in the State's expeditures, not only by means of new laws devised to increase the State's receipts, but by a rigid inforcement of the old revenue-raising laws. The increase in this State's expenditures, to which I have alluded, has been caused by the State's taking upon itself the entire care of the dependent insane, at an annual cost of over $5,000,000, yet there has been an increase in the cost of the maintenance of the State prisons by the wise substitution of the revenue-raising contract system. We have enlarged the eleemosynary institutions, (some of which, under Democratic control, had been built at a cost of $1,000 for each unit of accommodation,) so as to make it possible for the State to properly care for all the unfortunate, the deaf, dumb, blind, crippled, aged, and infirm, as well as for all the worthy sailors and soldiers of the Nation belonging to us as a State, and we have also met the expense caused by the war with Spain and have purchased lands for forest preservation.

"Deducting all these extraordinary expenses, which aggregate $7,374,364, the figures show the cost of the State Government this year to be $184,396 less than in 1893, deducting extraordinary expenditures for that year. The revenues of the State have been increased to meet these additional burdens by raising $1,600,000 more than the inheritance tax, since the five years than was raised during the five years preceding, and by raising $3,309,000 from the tax on corporations during the past five years, more than was obtained during the preceding five years, a total of about $5,000,000 in five years, or $1,000,000 per annum. This has been accomplished not by imposing a heavier inheritance or corporation tax upon each individual and each corporation, but by making all pay in equal proportion, when before, thousands were permitted to escape taxation altogether, and with the assistance of the present excise law, which has raised 100 the Treasury of the State and the Treasuries of the counties over $33,000,000 in three years, and over $12,000,000 during the past year, of which the State Treasury received between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000, and your county a share triple what it did under the old law. That is the record of the party I ask you to uphold by your vote."

Col. Roosevelt alluded to the return of prosperity by saying:

"You voted two years ago for McKinley for prosperity and before you have given the doctrine a fair trial it is suggested that you discredit it. Don't do it! The prosperity that has come to you is only the forerunner of what is to come later. The war has broken in upon it, and don't assist the war by your votes. Give it and its champion a fair chance. I appeal to you on State issues, and I appeal to you on National issues, too. You cannot, if you would, vote only on State issues this Fall. You have got to vote on both. You have a United States Senatorship at stake. You have to determine whether you will send to the Senate a man who shall represent the great Empire State as voting for dishonest finance or whether you will send one who will vote for honesty in finance.

"There are other issues on which I could touch. I ask your votes for the cause for which our ticket stands, because we stand for honesty in civic affairs; because we stand for an untarnished judiciary; because we stand against mob violence and lawlessness at the polls, to which our opponents are deliberately incited by their leaders in their speeches in Brooklyn and in Buffalo. I ask your support because we dare to tell you where we stand on the question of honest finance; because there is not a National or State issue on which we are afraid to tell just what our position is. Remember, that the worth of a promise is to be judged by performance; performance in the past and performance in the present.

"I appeal to the citizens of this State as New Yorkers and as Americans. I appeal to them not only as Republicans, but as Independents, and to Democrats who put the welfare of the State and of the Nation above blind partisanship, to vote with us. We stand for honesty in the administration of State offices. Our opponents have shown by their conduct of the administration of the City of New York, they have shown by their attitude toward the judiciary, and by the further fact that they have not dared to say whether they are for or against debasing the currency of the Nation, that we cannot expect any honesty from them in matters civic or matters National. I ask your support for the sake of honesty in the State and in the Nation, and for the honor of the American flag."

SPEECHES IN OTHER TOWNS.

Col. Roosevelt and Dr. Depew Address Many Audiences Between Suffern and Elmira.

ELMIRA, Oct. 24.—Col. Roosevelt had done a hard day's work when he reached here this evening on the special train which had taken him over the Erie Railroad from Jersey City. His train had stopped at every important place on the way and at a good many small towns, and at almost every stop the Colonel had said something in support of his candidacy for the Governorship.

On the train with him when it left Jersey City were Chauncey M. Depew, Col. William J. Youngs, Judge William M. K. Olcott, Capt. William Dickey, James A. Sheffield, John T. McDonough, candidate for Secretary of State, and William Leary. Just before the train pulled out of the station a crowd of about 200 people gathered and cheered so heartily that Col. Roosevelt had to go out and shake hands all around. The train pulled out at 7:40 o'clock, just five minutes late.

At Suffern, Rockland County, where the first stop was made, about 300 people were gathered. Mr. Depew introduced the speaker by saying:

The first speech I ever made after I left college was made in Rockland County, up among the basket makers, and I had one Republican hearer, the keeper of the country store. I seriously thought they would throw me out of the window, but they did not. At that time there were only about 200 Republicans in the county, but since then the county has gone Republican five times. I want to introduce a man who warrants your respect and admiration because he has served in public office with faithfulness, and has proved his value as a man by fighting for you and his country.

Col. Roosevelt was received with applause. He said:

I wish I might have more time to talk at length on State and National issues, because we are willing to talk on them, while our opponents display their dishonesty of purpose in evading them. They won't talk honest money, and they won't talk on honest judiciary, so you may brand them at least as timid. Now, no timid man was ever an honest man. If it pays to be honest, he will be honest, and it if don't, he won't. Look at the record of our opponents in New York City if you don't believe that.

PURITY OF THE JUDICIARY.

Speaking of the question of debauching of public office, Col. Roosevelt said:

You have perhaps noted the fact that the organization in New York would not only Tammanyize the State, but debauch, if possible, the judiciary. They have just refused to renominate a Democratic Judge who had been twenty-eight years on the bench, and against whose conduct as Judge not a word could be said. They boldly assert that he had while Judge refused to recognize his obligations to Tammany Hall, and for this reason they are seeking the disgrace of Judge Daly. I am glad that the Republicans had the wisdom and the public spirit to nominate this Democrat, for we want Judges who, when they are on the bench, will emphatically refuse to recognize their obligations to any political organization; to hold, and with w

corruption of the judiciary and the inciting to lawlessness at the polls. They dare not stand on National issues. But we dare. You are not merely New Yorkers; you are citizens of the United States. You can not, if you would, help your votes on election day, on Nov. 8 next, being felt from one end of the Nation to the other.

Great National issues are at stake, and on them too, I challenge your support. I demand your support as good citizens because, when the issue is one of honesty in civic affairs, you cannot afford to trust the people who stand for a debased judiciary, and for lawlessness and riot at the polls. Still less can you trust those men to be honest in State affairs who dare not tell you whether they are honest in National affairs. So in the State issues alone I challenge your support. But I demand that you remember your obligation to the Nation no less than your obligation to the State. Our opponents have stated that National issues do not come into this campaign. The Congressional nominees in New York, when asked if they are for an honest dollar, decline to answer, and decline to say how they stand on the National questions, for they dare not meet the issue. Because they had no principles save their principles that are subservient to self-interests.

I ask you to remember the misery that was over the country three or four years ago. Two years ago we promised you that there would be a revival of prosperity if you stood by President McKinley. There has been that revival. We did not say that there would be a heaven for everybody. We said there would be a great improvement; that there would be a better chance to obtain the rewards of thrift and business energy; and what we said has come true. Then we stood, and now we stand, against cutting a dollar in half. It is a vital thing that you have honest money for the sake of every one, but it is most vital for the sake of the workingman, the man whose wages would be the first to feel a cut in honest money. Do you want now to reverse your verdict of two years ago? To stop the wheels of industry? I know that you do not.

James R. Sheffield and John T. McDonough spoke briefly, and Mr. Depew told a few stories. At Hankins a short stop was made, and the party formed a picturesque scene. About 100 farmers had come to the place mounted as Rough Riders and carrying banners inscribed with such legends as this:

They all do say, at Oyster Bay,
That Teddy did his taxes pay,
And to protect his riders true
His income awfully overdrew.

Col. Roosevelt laughed heartily at the sentiment, and after a few remarks the train pulled out.

At Hancock and Deposit there were immense crowds of people, and the speeches of Col. Roosevelt, J. Proctor Clarke, and Dr. Depew were received with favor. Col. Roosevelt made a vigorous attack on Tammany in these speeches, on the same line as he did at Port Jervis. He again alleged that Tammany was laying tribute on the saloons and dives of New York for the purpose of debauching the vote of the State, and in return had promised a repeal of the liquor law and protection to the lowest interests if the Democracy was elected.

At Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania, there was a gathering of people, although no stop was scheduled, and Col. Roosevelt had to step out on the platform and say a few words. At Binghamton at least 5,000 persons crowded to the station yard, and a band lent interest to the proceedings. Col. Roosevelt again talked upon National interests, and promised that if he was elected he would administer public affairs honestly.

SPEECH IN BINGHAMTON.

At Binghamton Col. Roosevelt said:

This County of Broome and this City of Binghamton have been honored by having representatives not alone on our country's battlefields, but on its most prominent warships. Flag Lieut. James Sears, who stood by Commodore Schley's side during the battle of July 3, came from this city. He is but one of many who offered their life blood for the flag and for the honorable, just, and humane principles that directed the action of President McKinley. Now, I ask your friends of these men who offered their lives for the cause, do you, will you, uphold those principles and that cause, by contributing that which costs you nothing but an expression of manly interest, your ballot—your ballot for justice, for charity, for support of the flag?

I ask you to support the Administration of President McKinley because only by supporting it now, only by holding up the hands of the Peace Commissioners in Paris, can you keep what was won by the blood and sweat of the men of the army and navy. If you want to keep what we have won, if you want to refrain from jeopardizing peace, you will so vote that none of the powers of Europe, and least of all our late adversaries, can misunderstand the fact that the American people wish to secure the fruits of their victories. If, on the contrary, you vote for a Democratic administration of State affairs, you vote to give heart to the friends of free silver and vote to give heart to every Spaniard, to every man of Continental Europe who wishes ill to us, and who is sorry that our flag has been hoisted over Puerto Rico. If you are glad that it has been hoisted, if you wish to see that we have real peace, and not peace with a possibility of war, then you will vote to sustain the Administration of President McKinley.

Let the vote of the great Empire State of the Union be recorded in favor of honesty in State matters, of sound finance as regards the domestic affairs of our own Nation, and in favor of the flag in international matters, so as to have it understood once for all by the nations of the earth that the American people stand firm and strong by President McKinley and behind his Peace Commission. Remember that greater than the State is the Nation, and that you cannot vote in this election so that your vote will not have its effect for good or for bad upon National issues. National issues are at stake just as much as State issues, and are now more important.

Dr. Depew also made a few remarks. A public meeting had been arranged at the City Hall, and ex-District Attorney William M. K. Olcott and ex-State Senator Commodore P. Vedder addressed the assemblage.

OVATION AT CORTLAND.

It was 4:35 when the train pulled into Cortland, amid the booming of cannon and blowing of whistles. The speakers were driven from the station to three halls, where overflow meetings were being held. The first place was the Rink, where Col. Roosevelt received a tremendous ovation. In the course of his remarks he said:

A public servant is not worth anything unless he is honest; neither is he worth anything unless he has pluck. I ask you to judge between us and our opponents on that question. We will meet them fair and square on every issue, and they are constantly in fear that they will say something on National issues. I appeal to you to help us out in the State and support McKinley and his Administration. I voted for McKinley two years ago, and my opponent dare not say what candidate he voted for. What can you expect of men administering office who have not got the courage to tell where they stand or express their opinions on the questions of the day. They ask you to intrust them with the offices of the State, but they dare not tell you where they stand in the affairs of the Nation.

Honesty is not a thing you can divide in two. It applies just as much in one department as in another. If a man is afraid to stand on National issues, you can guarantee he is afraid to stand on State questions. You are citizens of this State and also citizens of the Union. You cannot divide the effects of what you do in the State from the vote in the State at large. As you vote in November next the honor of the Nation and the flag depends. You cannot vote for a Democratic member of the Legislature with the understanding that your vote will not count for a Democratic United States Senator. State issues are involved. National issues are involved, and I appeal to every man, not as a Republican, but as an American, I ask Republicans, Democrats, and independents—to support us because we stand for honesty in the State Government and honesty in the Nation.

Down in New York City Mr. Croker's organization has refused to renominate a man who for twenty-eight years upheld the purity of the bench, because Judge Daly did not show a proper sense of his obligations to Tammany Hall. If this policy results in downing one upright Judge, you cannot long expect to see the judiciary remain untainted. So, gentlemen, I ask the support of citizens of the State for the cause for which I stand on State and National issues, because we stand for an upright and untainted judiciary; because we do what our opponents dare not do. They dare not say whether they are for free silver or against it. We stand for the honor of the flag, supporting the Administration of President McKinley and his Peace Commission.

Judge McDonald of Albany followed and Col. Roosevelt was escorted to Taylor Hall, where he addressed the audience, being followed by W. J. Young of Oyster Bay. Col. Roosevelt and Chauncey M. Depew addressed a large gathering at the Opera House.

After leaving Binghamton short stops were made at Owego and Waverly, and brief addresses made. The party reached Elmira shortly before 8 o'clock.

ROOSEVELT AND HIS TAXES.

ELMIRA, Oct. 24.—An interruption by a man in one of the crowds at Cortland today during the time that Col. Roosevelt was speaking caused him to stop and answer it. A man in the crowd shouted:

"How about that Oyster Bay incident?"

"What do you mean?" asked the Colonel.

"Why, you know, the Oyster Bay incident," shouted the man again.

"I don't think," said Col. Roosevelt, "that you have learned your lesson very well. I guess you refer to the tax matter. I am very glad to have the chance to answer you.

"On March 25 last, when I was working night and day to get ready the fleets with which Dewey fought at Manila and Schley at Santiago—" [here the Colonel was interrupted by continued cheering]—" when I was raising my regiment—one-fourth of whom were wounded or killed on Cuban soil, and one-half of the remainder brought to death's door or beyond by fever, [cheers,] I took the pains to write both to my lawyer and to the man who had charge of my business while I was at the war that they were to see that my taxes were paid either in New York or Oyster Bay. [Cheers.]

"Owing to the death of my uncle they were not paid in Oyster Bay, where they should have been, and as soon as I found out this on going home I directed that, in accordance with the instructions in my letter of March 25, they should be paid at once in New York, and they were paid there on the first day when it was legally possible to pay them."

The audience was all on its feet cheering wildly when the incident closed.

LODGE ON CAMPAIGN ISSUES

The Massachusetts Senator Speaks at Cooper Union.

AT REPUBLICAN CLUB'S RALLY

Discusses State Questions as Well as National — Ainsworth and Mitchell Heard.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts was the principal speaker at a mass meeting held last evening in Cooper Union under the auspices of the Republican Club.

As many people as could comfortably sit and stand inside the hall were there when the meeting began, at 8 o'clock, but there was no crowding and no overflow. There was a sprinkling of women on the platform, where many prominent Republicans sat, but the gathering was made up mostly of men who listened attentively to what the speakers had to say, and cheered every mention of Col. Roosevelt's name.

The hall was devoid of decoration of any kind. There was a band, but it was unobtrusive. The utmost good order prevailed.

William Seary, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, presented Col. Charles F. Homer, First Vice President of the Republican Club, who presided in the absence of its President, Chauncey M. Depew. Col. Homer made a brief speech, and then introduced Senator Lodge. The visitor was received with great cordialty, the applause which delayed the opening of his remarks bursting out again at intervals as he proceeded. He said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: The sole proprietor and manager of the Democratic Party in the State of New York stated, I believe, that in this campaign only State issues are to be considered. Now, to an outsider like myself, coming from another State, that is rather an inhospitable attitude. Of course I cannot be expected to understand thoroughly what are called State issues in another State. At the same time I like to be obliging, and will say what I can on State issues. For instance, I am told that Mr. Croker said, when he spoke at Buffalo, [laughter and applause,] that the canals are the only things worth engaging the human mind at this time.'

"I believe it is alleged that there has been mismanagement of the canals, and the proposition is that the Republican Party should be turned out and the Democratic Party put in its place. Assuming that state of things to be true, if you want to increase this mismanagement, and increase the waste of money, you can adopt no better plana than to put Tammany in. But if you want to have the canals well managed, if you want to have wrong-doing stopped, if you want to have wrong-doers punished, if there has been wrong done, why it is well to elect a candidate for Governor who is likely to cure evils, if evils exist. [Applause.]

"The record of Tammany is clear for all men to see, and if you think the master of Tammany is likely at Albany to suddenly turn to economy, reform, and good management of the canals, or any other thing of public interest, why then you believe that he will, in the twinkling of an eye, alter the record of many years. If you turn to the Republican candidate for Governor, I think you will find a man proved to be fitted for just that work. [Applause.]

ROOSEVELT'S FITNESS.

"I am not going to argue to you that you ought to place Theodore Roosevelt in charge of the canals because he led with unsurpassed gallantry a grand charge up the hill at San Juan, [applause,] because he laid in the trenches there with his men under the tropic heat and tropic rain. A man may do all that and not be fit for great civic duties. But I say he is fit to deal with these civic duties because of his twenty years of distinguished public service before he entered the Spanish war. He proved that by his career at Washington as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. And no man will tell you what he did for the United States Navy more gladly than my old friend and fellow-citizen Secretary Long. No greater tribute could be paid to a public servant than the unwillingness of the President and Secretary of the Navy to have Theodore Roosevelt leave his place in Washington and enter the army.

"I am told that the National Guard is an issue of this campaign. I do not know what is the matter, whether or not reorganization is needed, but where will you find greater capacity in dealing with questions affecting the citizen soldiery of the State—in the master of Tammany, who never wore a uniform in his life, or in the man who served three years in the National Guard as Captain of a company and then went to the front and served with the volunteers in the Santiago campaign. [Cheers and applause.] That's a pretty simple question for any one to answer.

"There is another local issue in this campaign, brought out by Tammany, but not much discussed by it. This is the issue of the judiciary. I decline personally to admit that the rectitude of the bench in the great City of New York is a local question. As a citizen of Massachusetts, I say that the protection of the bench and the integrity of the Judges of this great city are of interest and importance to me, as they are to every American. You do not want to merely make a victim of the man selected by Mr. Croker to serve his purposes. You want to strike down the whole ticket. [Applause.]

"I have tried to oblige the Democratic desire by speaking on State issues, but I do not come here to speak to you as a citizen of Massachusetts speaking to a citizen of New York, but as an American talking to an American. Great and important are the issues and interests of the Empire State. But there are issues and questions more important than any confined within the boundaries of even the greatest State. You are going to elect in New York thirty-four Congressmen and a Legislature, which will choose a Senator. Are you going to elect them in order that they may look after the Erie Canal? [Laughter.] If this does not make a National election, then I do not know what can.

"I have not too high an opinion of the Democratic Party in the State of Massachusetts, but it appears to much greater advantage just at this time than the Democratic Party in the State of New York. It states in its platform that it adheres to the principles of the Chicago platform, and every Congressman who is running on the Democratic ticket in my State is an outspoken free silver man. They are not timid, they are not skulking, and they are not going about and saying they will not tell which side they are on for fear they may alienate some votes. I don't know how that attitude is going to take in this city.

"We know the Democrats are for free silver. If the next House is a Democratic House, we know they will pass a free silver bill. You may say that if they pass a silver bill it cannot become a law, because we are going to have a Republican Senate next time. If it could get through both houses, it could never get by the White House. [Laughter and applause.] That is not the point. The point is that if they carry the House, they will revive and reopen the entire financial question. Just as the country is beginning to enter upon better times, and just as business is beginning to improve, we will have this question again projected upon us, involving the same alarm and uncertainty as before. That is the substance of the money question as it presents itself in this election.

"In the war with Spain, when the Government turned to the people of the United States and said: 'We need more money than can be raised by taxation immediately, we need $200,000,000'; the people stepped up and subscribed $1,400,000,000. Do you think we would have had that great subscription if the financial honor of the country had not been beyond attack? And that credit, as you saw, was one of the greatest weapons of the war. This question is in every district, and every man who votes for honest money will strengthen by his representative in Congress the same just cause now as he did before. And you ought to see to it that a Legislature is chosen that will elect a Senator who will not vote for free silver, but who will stand up and vote every time for honest money like your other Senator, Mr. Platt."

Senator Lodge concluded as follows:

"Spain is delaying the peace negotiations, waiting to see the results of the elections in the United States. If the House has a Democratic majority, Spain will say: 'The American people have repudiated the War and the President.' We want to stand by one who looks after the triumphs of the Nation, William McKinley. [Applause and cheers.] We will stand by him by letting the voice of New York be heard on these great questions by electing Theodore Roosevelt Governor." [Long and continued cheering.]

AINSWORTH ON STATE ISSUES.

Danforth E. Ainsworth, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, and at one time Republican leader in the Assembly, followed Senator Lodge. He devoted himself to a discussion of State issues, making the first public detailed defense of Gov. Black's administration put forth by any speaker in this city during the present campaign. Mr. Ainsworth's speech was long—some 7,000 words in all—but he interspersed anecdotes through his analysis of the Democratic attack on the Republican record, and held the attention of his auditors.

"The Republican party," said Mr. Ainsworth, "is under indictment drawn at Syracuse. The district attorney upon that occasion was Richard Croker. His assistant was David B. Hill, and as is the fact in the city of New York to-day, the duties of that department were under the hat of the assistant. It is fair to assume that the worst criticism that can possibly be made was that contained in the platform of the Syracuse convention."

Taking up the first count of the indictment, the financial question, Mr. Ainsworth said that "three significant adjectives are used by the Democrats to describe the connection of the Republican party with the canal improvement fund—'prodigality, favoritism, and corruption.'"

As to the charge of prodigality, he said that the financial investigating commission "nowhere is it charged that there has been prodigality, in the true meaning of that word, or in the expenditure of money not warranted by the statute. The law requires advertising the proposed letting of contracts. Does any one believe that the Republican officials had failed to comply with that law, the charge would not have been made, and with justice, that thereby was opened wide a door for favoritism and fraud? * * * It is not pretended but that every advertisement paid for was actually inserted, and the only charge is that, in the course of experience, contractors might have been obtained with less expense in this direction—not by any means a criminal charge.

"Dual supervision may have been unwise," said Mr. Ainsworth, "but it is absolutely required by the statute." Regarding the charge of favoritism, he said:

"I have a list of the contractors, together with the facts as to their political affiliations. There have been contracts awarded seventy-five contractors. Forty-six of these Contractors are Democrats, six contain both Republicans and Democrats in the firm, and twenty-three only are Republicans. So the charge is made in the Democratic platform that Republican officers are guilty of favoritism in executing two contracts with a Democrats to one with a Republican."

As to corruption, Mr. Ainsworth declared that neither in the evidence before the Canal Commission nor in its report was there "a single statement charging Republican officials with corruption."

Mr. Ainsworth declared that the Canal Investigating Commission was not a Republican commission, as charged, but that it was made up of "two Democrats, one Mugwump, and three Republicans"; that the Commissioners employed a Democratic lawyer, and that, when the report was submitted, Gov. Black intrusted its findings to another Democratic lawyer to examine and pass upon.

ELECTION FRAUDS PROPHESIED.

In similar vein, Mr. Ainsworth took up the Democratic platform's attack on the Raines law, which he declared had taken the saloon out of politics and which had been so successful as a reducer of taxation that no Democratic Legislature would dare repeal it. He defended the metropolitan election law, which the Democratic platform denounced, and declared that "by a repetition of the frauds similar to those at Gravesend, with the aid of Chief Devery, it was the unquestioned intent of Tammany Hall by fraudulent means to obtain a majority in the approaching election."

As to the Democratic demand for "local self-government for cities," Mr. Ainsworth urged that that principle "was never so flagrantly violated in the history of the State as during the sessions of 1892 and 1893," when the Democrats were in power.

On the score of "public economy" Mr. Ainsworth thus compared the records of the two parties:

"In 1893 under Gov. Flower the amount of moneys collected by State tax was $10,418,192.06; in 1898 under Gov. Black the amount collected was $10,189,110.93, an excess under Gov. Flower of $229,081.15.

"The tax rate in 1893 was 2 58-100 mills, while the tax rate of 1898 was 2 8-100 mills."

In answer to the Democratic demand for a "just enforcement of the civil service law," Mr. Ainsworth quoted from the report of the legislative committee appointed in 1895 to investigate the civil service under Gov. Flower to the effect that his administration was marked by "an increased disregard of the law by public officers beyond even that of previous years and the interference by the Governor with such efforts as were made by the Civil Service Commission then in office to enforce the law."

Quoting the demand of the Democratic platform for the reorganization of the National Guard, Mr. Ainsworth asked, "Who would do that more just than experienced Col. Roosevelt, familiar with the discipline and exposure of actual service, than the best Judge of the State upon this question?"

In answer to the Democratic denunciation of the failure of Republican Governors to appoint a practical railroad man on the Railroad Commission, Mr. Ainsworth declared that Frank M. Baker, whose appointment was objected to, had had "thirty-three years of continuous service, from a freight handler in the yard to a General Superintendency." In conclusion, he thus summarized the Republican record:

PARTY RECORDS COMPARED.

"A perfected ballot law, stripped of the pernicious paster ballot devised by Gov. Hill, a just primary law, a completed Capitol, a well devised system of road improvements, the shortest legislative session in fifty years, the preservation of the Adirondack wilderness in the interest of the water ways and commerce of the State, a school system in this city regenerated and removed from partisan politics, the mileage book in the interest of commercial travelers, and the lowest tax-rate without Federal assistance in years."

Against this he placed the following as the record of the last two Democratic administrations, which he declared were "rank with political crime and incompetency unsurpassed in the history of the State, a carnival of crime, including the prostitution of every department of the Government—executive, judicial, and legislative."

The large audience never wavered in its close attention to the speaker's long and elaborate defense of the party record. It applauded him frequently and long.

At the conclusion of Mr. Ainsworth's speech, the Chairman, after remarking, "I regret that D. B. Hill is not here to receive a little primary education," introduced Elihu Root, who was warmly received. Mr. Root, after stating the National issues involved in this campaign very much as Senator Lodge had done, said the State issues were the repeal of the Raines law and the question whether the people would submit to the creation of a debased and subservient judiciary. 'The speaker defended the Raines law and explained how the question of an independent judiciary had arisen.' In this explanation he recited the attempt by a practically unanimous bar to secure the renomination of Justices Daly and Cohen and its failure because of Mr. Croker's personal enmity to Justice Daly, giving the reasons for this enmity as they were explained to the Bar Association by its Committee on Judicial Nominations.

THE QUESTION INVOLVED.

"This is not a question of Joseph F. Daly," said Mr. Root. "There are other good men. The Republic will go on if Justice Daly leaves the bench. The question is whether the people of this city, with the issue clearly drawn, are going to approve the domination of the courts by Mr. Richard Croker. If we permit Justice Daly to be defeated, we serve notice on other Judges that their tenure of office depends upon subserviency to the will of the boss of the dominant party. Do you realize what subservient courts mean? If the people lose respect for the decisions of the courts and come to believe they register only the will of political leaders, where will be that magnificent obedience to law that is characteristic of the American people?"

Mr. Root instanced the disorders in Paris, due to a popular feeling that a subservient court had unjustly condemned a humble individual," and was interrupted by a storm of applause, indicating sympathy with Capt. Dreyfus. "We can stand bad Judges," continued the speaker. "We have had them before. But we never can stand having the people of this State yielding their approval to such practices."

After appealing to his hearers to do what they could to prevent Mr. Croker from obtaining control of the State Government, Mr. Root reverted to the judiciary question and addressed the workingmen, saying:

"It is more deeply a matter of your interest that you have good Judges than it is that of Vanderbilt or Astor. They can take care of themselves. The poor man has but one protection for his family, the fruits of his labor, his freedom, his manhood, his life—the having upon the bench of our great courts men who will administer the law according to the laws of justice. In the name of all that underlies our freedom, of our social order, of American manhood, I adjure the poor, plain, working people to think deeply whether your protectors shall be made the puppets of a party boss or other petty despot."

MR. MITCHELL'S ADDRESS.

J. Murray Mitchell, the nominee for Congress in the Eighth District, who was the last speaker, was greeted with uproarious enthusiasm despite the lateness of the hour and the diminution of the crowd. After the expected "Three cheers for our next Congressman," and other tributes, Mr. Mitchell told his constituents that he would make the same efforts as in the past to free them "from the domination of that one man, Richard Croker, who previously controlled elections in this district."

Mr. Mitchell then told of his two previous campaigns for Congress. "When I was first nominated, in '94," said he, "the Republicans guaranteed me that I could be elected if I would only accept the nomination. Then I got so mad that I said: 'Gentlemen, you've placed me in this unfortunate position; now, if you don't take off your coats and work to win this election for the Republican Party, I'll do my best to lick every man in the convention." [Cheers and laughter.]

Mr. Mitchell then said that the Eighth Congressional District had always been the scene of Tammany election frauds, and spoke of a man having voted seventy-nine times in an election there. He described the gaining of his contested seat in the House after the 1894 election and his successful campaign of 1896, when the betting was 10 to 1 against him. The Metropolitan Election bill was justified, he said, in view of frauds in the Eighth District, which were conceived in Tammany Hall.

Speaking of National affairs he said: "What was the attitude of the Democratic Party on the question of recognizing the Republic of Cuba? The Republican attitude was that we ought not to recognize the Republic of Cuba, because we didn't want Gen. Miles or Teddy Roosevelt going to Gen. Gomez and tipping their hats and saying, 'What are your orders,' We didn't want any American citizen compelled to take off his hat to any man on earth. (Tremendous applause.) We remained in session until 4 o'clock in the morning to get it the way we wanted instead of the way the Democrats wanted it.

"I could never understand how the workingmen think the Democratic Party is their friend. In every instance the Republican party has stood for the laboring man, and given us all the good things we have had in the way of prosperity since the war."

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DANFORTH AS A FINANCIER.

A Republican Statement Issued as to His Manipulation of State Funds.

The subjoined statement containing allegations of certain transactions that Elliot Danforth, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, had with officials of the defunct Madison Square Bank when he was State Treasurer, appeared last night at Republican headquarters. Some of the officials there, while declining to "father it," seemed quite anxious to give it wide publication. When Chairman Odell was asked concerning its origin, he said:

"While I will not stand for it, I have every reason to believe it to be true. In fact, I was assured by G. L. Morton, who was assistant cashier of the bank, that the statements contained in the document are correct." Mr. Odell added that an affidavit had been made embodying the facts and sworn to. The statement is in part as follows:

The Madison Square Bank originally obtained deposits of State funds through the influence of a former Treasurer of the State. The account was opened in April, 1892, with a deposit of $25,000, to which $75,000 was added prior to Oct. 1, 1892, up to which time there is no reason to believe that any improper transactions in which the funds of the State figured took place.

About the last of October, 1892, Mr. Danforth, as understood and stated by the officers of the bank, began, through Charles Minzesheimer & Co., brokers, a series of speculative operations in Reading bonds, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy shares, and other stocks. To finance these deals he induced the Madison Square Bank to lend him $24,800 upon his notes, indorsed by his deputies and unsecured by collateral of any kind. About the middle of January, 1893, these notes were paid. About two weeks later Mr. Danforth began again to borrow from the bank on his unsecured notes, and obtained between that time and July 22, $53,500, without putting up a dollar's worth of security.

These notes were discounted because Mr. Danforth agreed to and did increase the deposit of the State's money with the Madison Square Bank. That the increased deposits of State funds kept pace with the increased loans to Danforth is shown by a statement of the State's balance and Danforth's indebtedness at various dates. Mr. Danforth got from the Madison Square Bank in seven months $53,500, and in that time deposited $150,000 of the State's funds.

It was during this period that the stability of the bank first began to be questioned. As early as June 13, the officers and the observant clerks began to fear disaster. This feeling grew, and it became evident toward the middle of July that a number of depositors in the bank had lost confidence in it. On Aug. 1 matters had nearly reached the culminating point, and the following incident took place on that day:

Between 1 and 2 P. M. the cashier of the bank obtained telephonic connection with the State Treasurer's office at Albany, and held the following conversation with Mr. Danforth:

Cashier—How do you do, Mr. Danforth. Can you spare me any money this week?

Mr. Danforth—How are things?

Cashier—Pretty shaky.

Mr. Danforth—Going to pull through this week?

Cashier—Can't tell, but suppose we can if you send us some more State money.

Mr. Danforth—How much do you want?

Cashier—Oh, as much as you can spare.

Mr. Danforth—Will $25,000 do you?

Cashier—Well, that will help.

Mr. Danforth—All right, I'll send you a check to-night, but how much can you let me have?

Cashier—How much do you want?

Mr. Danforth—$5,000 will do.

Cashier—All right, send down your note and I will see about it.

This closed the conversation.

The check for $25,000 from Danforth came next morning in the mail and was placed to the credit of the State, and this check made the State's deposit $250,000. The bank did not loan Danforth the $5,000 he asked for.

Seven days after the conversation given above the bank closed its doors.

For State Treasurer of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The Democratic State Executive Committee to-day named Harry J. Jaquith of Wellesley as the party candidate for State Treasurer, vice Pierre Bon Vouloir of Holyoke, who declined to stand. Mr. Jaquith was formerly a bank President and is a free-silver advocate.

SURE REPUBLICANS WILL WIN.

Postmaster General Smith Says the Party Is Well Organized — The West Favors Expansion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Postmaster General Smith, who has returned from the West in a fine glow of political excitement, is apparently confident that the Republicans are in no danger of defeat in November. He has been in touch with the people, having spoken to them in many States, and the impressions he has gained he freely expressed to-day.

"Politics in the West up to within two weeks ago were in a very apathetic state," said he. "The great era of prosperity had driven politics out of the minds of the people, who were intent upon business affairs. Big crops and excellent prices and the absence of any direct issue between the two great parties were the reasons for this condition. The people are prosperous and happy, and had no time for politics.

"This apparent lack of interest, however, was taken advantage of by the Democrats, who are working desperately for success. But the Republicans are waking up, and there is plenty of time for them to get together. In all of the places where I spoke large audiences welcomed me. In Wichita and Topeka, Kan., I was agreeably surprised at the genuine interest they are taking in the progress of the party. Kansas has been in bad repute in the past because of the Populists and the dissension they spread, but now I believe it is wheeling into line as a good Republican State.

"There was a good deal of talk in Kansas of the soldier question, and while there I was informed that the criticism of the Administration had been severe just after the war closed. There has been a reaction, and all parties are flocking to its support. There was little talk of this matter in any of the other States I visited."

"How about the question of expansion?" Mr. Smith was asked.

"I guess in the West they are all expansionists," he replied. "There was a very decided opinion among all I came in contact with that our flag should not be hauled down in any possession we had conquered."

"Where did you find the greatest political activity?"

"Well, Ohio turned out the largest crowds and seemed very active, but Kansas was wideawake. In Indiana I was gratified with the situation. The Republican Party will surely hold its own in that State, and when I say that I mean we will do as well as we did two years ago, when the State was carried by a handsome majority."

"Will you take the stump again during the campaign?"

"I have promised to speak in Cincinnati the Saturday night before election. This is the only speech I shall make."

When asked if his trip through the West led him to expect Republican success this Fall he responded:

"Undoubtedly. The party is well organized and altogether in better shape than it has been for a long time."

CHAIRMAN BABCOCK CONFIDENT.

Says Republicans Will Control the House in the Next Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—"I believe I am safe in saying that the Republicans will organize the House of Representatives in the next Congress," said Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee today.

But Mr. Babcock does not assert that victory is inevitable. His contention is that the tide is setting in the Republican direction, and that there is a promise of success if the Republicans will devote themselves earnestly to the work that remains to be done before election day.

The statement is made that Mr. Babcock has not been willing, during the last six weeks, to make so confident an admission. There were many doubtful districts on the committee's lists and an apathetic feeling in many of the doubtful districts to be overcome. The Republicans have not made the mistake of assuming that the apathy is all Democratic, but some of the later reports suggest that if there is greater apathy on one side than another it is rather with the party that has not been most successful in recent elections.

All the expressions emanating from the Republican committee just now are of the encouraging sort. Gloomy predictions are not permitted to alarm those who are now being urged to greater exertions to get out the full Republican vote.

Neither committee is yet prepared to give out figures to show how the Congressional fight stands according to the respective canvasses.

SECRETS OF HORSE TRADING.

Some of Them Revealed by an Old Hand at the Business.

From the Hartford Courant.

Horse trading as a profession is quite as much of a science as almost any other business that requires shrewdness and tact in its management. Not all its devotees are successful—indeed one may count upon the fingers of a single hand all his acquaintances in that line who make a pronounced success of it. "I once asked a man of my acquaintance who, I was sure, had made a financial success in dealing in horses, usually in the swapping line, what was the secret of success," remarked a gentleman to a Courant reporter the other day. This man had in his earlier years dabbled in trading occasionally. "I do not know that there is any secret about it," was the reply. "I make it a point to get a little 'boot' nearly every time I trade. That is the only way in which you can make anything. It doesn't matter so much what sort of a horse you get—get a little money along with him. By and by you'll have quite as good a horse as you started with—oftentimes better—and you'll have swelled the wad of money quite a bit, meanwhile.

"Yes," continued the speaker, "I used to trade quite a little, but after a while it came to be so that traders from far and near—then I tired of it, and gave undivided attention to my legitimate business. But I had some amusing experiences, you may be sure. I remember a time when a neighbor wanted me to dispose of his horse for him. Inquiring what the trouble was, he replied that he would not stand for his people to get in and the woman folks did not like him. I told him it was an easy matter to break him of that habit. 'Yes, I know—but you see he has the blind staggers once in a while.'

"'U-m-,' I murmured out loud, 'that's a different sort of a pig. If I tell a customer about that, he won't buy, and if I don't tell him I shall get into trouble.'

"'Well, get rid of him for me anyhow,' was the reply.

"I left the colt for him to use and went about my business, never once offering the faulty horse for sale. A couple of weeks passed and the neighbor got impatient. I told him I did not care to offer the horse for sale.

"'How do you like the colt?' I asked.

"'Nicely,' was the reply. 'Well, I'll trade with you,' I said. 'How much?' 'Just an even $100 to boot.' 'Can't do it,' said he, adding after a moment's reflection in which blind-staggers and other ailments came to his mind—'I'll give you $75, ten cords of wood, a good tackle and block with fifty feet of rope.' 'Done,' said I, and I drove away.

"Next morning another neighbor's son met me and said he would put me on to a good trade if I would stand for $10. 'Give you $5 if I make it,' said I. 'What do you think? he referred me to his own father as the man whom I could make a good trade out of!' But it wasn't so unfilial a business as one might think at first. I found that the old man had a gimpy, smart little mare, a good looker and good roadster, but she had a fatal trouble. If you cramped a wheel in turning so that it came in contact with the body of the vehicle she was at once as crazy as a loon and was sure to run away. He volunteered this much without asking me for a bill of particulars. We traded, as I felt sure I could coax her out of the miserable habit. Driving toward home, I turned up to a roadside drinking trough to let her quench her thirst. Too late to change my mind I remembered that if she turned away sharply she must hit the wagon.

"A moment later she turned toward the road; the wheel struck the iron guard on the wagon body and—well, if she didn't jump and start to run then I don't know anything about it. I threw myself upon the lines, made a quick movement, and threw her to the ground. She had already begun kicking, and as I landed on her head the air for a rod around us was full of horse's legs. A neighbor lived directly opposite where I was struggling with the frantic brute, and I shouted for help till hoarse. Finally the door opened—it was well along in the evening—and the neighbor came slowly out of the house and peered down the road. I called him by name. 'Why,' he exclaimed, 'is that you? Thunder! if I'd known that I would have hurried, but, you drunk as a fiddler, and I came down and helped him. I supposed he was at it again.' Then he fell to helping. We got the brute up and out of the broken thills, straightened up the dashboard that I had torn over as I was pitched out, then I slid home as quietly as possible. Next day, the first man that came into the yard claimed that he knew the mare, and wanted her. Seems to me I never wanted a man to have a horse so much as I did at that moment. He had a likely span of horses. 'Make your statement,' I said, after looking his big, fat horse over. 'Well, I'll shift for $25.' 'It's a go; here's your stuff,' and we traded. I sold the new one for a good advance, and this was about the end of my trading. I quit something more than even moneywise and with a world of experience in horse trading."

"BOSS" SHEPHERD IN MEXICO.

Has Made an Enormous Fortune in the Mines at Batopilas.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The branch line of the Mexican Central Railroad, which is now being constructed from Jiminez to this place, (Parral, State of Chihuahua,) is to be extended from here to the mining camp of Batopilas. The principal mines at Batopilas are owned and operated by ex-Gov. Alexander R. Shepherd, better known as "Boss" Shepherd, formerly of Washington, D. C. He has made a big fortune out of these mines during the past fifteen or twenty years, and his wealth is now estimated at not less than $12,000,000. He seldom visits the United States, being content to remain in seclusion in the innermost recesses of the Sierra Madras. Batopilas has been visited by but few Americans. The town is shut in by towering mountains. The streets are well paved and several beautiful parks make the place a veritable paradise. Gov. Shepherd has equipped the town with a free public library of several thousand volumes of choice books; installed an electric light plant, and, in fact, no convenience which can be found in the largest cities of the United States is lacking at Batopilas. His family reside with him there. A few years ago Gov. Shepherd purchased a fine piano in New York for his Batopilas household. The piano was shipped in boxes to Chihuahua, where the different pieces were placed on the backs of burros and carried in that manner to Batopilas, over the rough mountains, a distance of 250 miles. The house from whom the piano was purchased sent an expert along to set up the instrument again when Batopilas was reached. It is said that this piano cost Gov. Shepherd over $2,000 delivered and set up in Batopilas. Gov. Shepherd has offered a big subsidy to the Mexican Central road to secure the extension of the branch line from here to Batopilas, and it is largely through his efforts that the road is to be built.

A Joke on the Joker.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

For the last week or so a Louisville drummer, who is an incorrigible practical joker, has been staying at an up-town hotel and putting in his time chiefly in thinking up schemes for having fun. He happens to have a friend at the same house who is greatly troubled with insomnia, and when once aroused after retiring is in for a night of tribulation. A few evenings ago the Louisville man was seized by a bright idea, and, ringing his bell, told the boy to leave a 2:30 call for No. 1,140, his friend's room. "Tell 'em to be sure to knock very loud," he said, and chuckled merrily to think of the row that would be sure to follow the summons. He went to bed rather early himself, and was rambling through the happy realms of dreamland, when his door was knocked half off its hinges by a succession of terrific thumps from the outside. "Holy Moses!" cried the Louisville man, jumping up in a panic, "what the dickens is the matter?" Bang! bang! bang! went the door, like three cannon shots. "Get up! Get up!" called somebody from the hall, and then there was a sound of quickly retreating footsteps. The drummer was thoroughly alarmed. "Good heavens!" he said to himself, "the house must be on fire, and the porter is rousing the guests!" He dressed in frantic haste, buttoned his pantaloons into his vest, put on his shirt wrong side to, omitted his socks altogether, and sprinted down to the office at a record-breaking gait. Everything was strangely quiet. "What's up?" he said, breathlessly, to the clerk. "You seem to be, for one," growled that dignitary, walking out of a doze. "I should say so," retorted the drummer. "Somebody nearly broke my door down just now. What's the matter, anyhow?" "Why, that was your call," said the clerk. "You ordered a call at 2:30, didn't you?" "Yes," replied the drummer, beginning to understand, "but, confound you, I ordered it for 1,140." "So you did," said the clerk, calmly, "but you made a mistake. Your room is not 1,140, but 1,116. If I hadn't noticed it on the book you wouldn't have been called at all." The drummer looked at him in silence for a moment. Then he turned, still without spe

The Wanamaker Store

This is the home-making season. During these days of planning and designing and contriving, our third and fourth floors will have much of interest and value in the way of suggestion.

The Model Apartment and the Oriental Rooms and Cozy Corners will at this time especially fulfill their purpose as object lessons.

Women's Suits

A Great and Timely Bargain

This is really an extraordinary offer for this time of year.

It concerns a hundred and fifty *very* good tailor-made suits. Every one has been made during the last ten days. Every one has been *well* made. Every one is lined throughout with taffeta silk, and *good* silk. Every one is in a handsome and distinctive cloth and in correct and effective style. There isn't a commonplace feature in the whole lot.

Regular Prices, $30, $32.50, $35
Choose at $20 Each

This would make good reading in December or later. At the pinnacle of the suit-buying season, it's close to sensational.

The hundred and fifty suits will not last the day out, if we know anything about Our Public. Best be early. On sale at 9 A.M.

Furniture—Important

There is a limit to the pace at which we wish to do business. Capacity to *do* bounds growth and speed. Our Furniture business, like the forces of nature, never pauses. It has the growth of vitality. This being so, advertising would seem superfluous.

Nevertheless store news must be told, and to-day's furniture tid-bit concerns a medley of *One Hundred and Twenty-five* pieces. Not all New York can be gratified with the pieces at a third off—only the favored few that elect to come early. They are all exhibition samples from a prominent, first-class cabinet maker.

14 Hall Racks of oak, at $3 to $12.
25 Music Cabinets, mahogany finish, at $4.50 to $16.50.
9 Medicine Cabinets of oak, at $4.50 to $6.25.
11 Side Tables of oak, at $5 to $20.
18 Hall Stands of oak, at $6.25 to $60.
12 Library Tables of oak, at $8 to $28.
11 Parlor Cabinets, imitation mahogany, at $15 to $42.50.

Fourth floor.

About all the Good Kinds of Dinner Sets

We've been busy for several days in opening new shipments of fine French china Dinner Sets, and are now showing 26 open-stock patterns, beautifully decorated and in handsome new shapes. From this great collection, we briefly talk of just four kinds. You may safely judge of qualities and values from these:

At $62.50—113-piece set; beautiful green border decorations, with gold stippled edges and gilded handles.
At $75—113-piece set; festoon shape; gold stippled borders and gold traceries, with wreaths of flowers; gilded handles.
At $200—125-piece set; festoon shape; handsome solid gold beaded borders; flowered centers and rims.
At $210—114-piece set; raised gold decoration, rosettes in centers; pink borders; solid gold handles.

All of the above can be matched at any time.

Then there are sets from 100 to 120 pieces, all of French china, and all in the latest handsome decorations, at from $22.50 up to $350. And every set would be good value at a third more than we ask.

In American porcelain dinner ware there are many attractive shapes and patterns, and in these less expensive sets you are also offered exceedingly good values.

At $5—100-piece set in printed decorations; some also at $8.
At $10—100-piece set in flower and gold decorations; some 112-piece sets at $11 and $12.
At $13.50—100-piece set in very pretty decorations of flowers and gold.

Basement.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests

We are showing a splendid line of these, in fine Thibets and soft, luxurious Vicunas, and we'll guarantee to fit, and fit perfectly, any man, whatever his build may be. These kinds show how cheaply fine ready-to-wear clothing may be bought here:

At $20—Prince Albert coats and vests, of all-wool black Thibet, lined with Italian cloth and silk faced to edge; vests double breasted.
At $25—Of extra fine quality black Thibet; silk-lined throughout; vests double breasted.
At $35—Of imported black Vicuna; silk-lined; vests double breasted.

Some English stripe cheviot trousers, medium light colors, very stylish, at $6 and $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Fine Glace Fruits Are Here

We sold immense quantities of these delicious French fruits last Winter, and already inquiries for them have been frequent and eager. A large importation has just come in, which we are offering in five-pound boxes at $1.50 a box. They'll be sold only that way. They're the usual 50c. and 60c. a pound glace fruits, and are sometimes sold as high as 80c. Five-pound box here for $1.50.

Basement.

Men's and Women's Underwear

A few words concerning the kinds of underwear best suited for present weather and that we're likely to have for a month or six weeks to come. These are light weights, but still heavy and warm enough to protect against sudden changes in temperature, yet not so heavy as to be quite burdensome. Priced reasonably enough—some like this:

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At $5 a suit—Of English pure Llama wool; "regular made" and full fashioned; light weight; drawers in short or long inseam, with seats spliced and re-enforced.
At $8 a suit—Silk-and-wool mixed, natural color; exceptionally well made and finished; drawer seats are spliced and stayed.
Silver gray Llama wool; guaranteed unshrinkable; shirts and drawers; silk finished, stitched and trimmed throughout; two inseams in drawers that are spliced and re-enforced; shirts, size 34, $2.75; drawers, size 30, $2.90; advance 15c. on each increasing size.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

Women's Vests—Of white and natural colored ribbed merino; high neck; short sleeves, 85c. High neck, long sleeves; also white silk and cotton and white natural and black all-wool in short sleeves, $1 each.
At $2.75—Women's Union Suits—Of white and natural color ribbed merino; long sleeves and ankle length; fashioned throughout; silk trimmed.
Women's Union Suits—Of white all-silk, Swiss ribbed; excellent quality; in low neck, $4. High neck, short sleeves, $4.50. High neck, long sleeves, $5 a suit.

Broadway.

Warm Waists in New Styles

Finely finished and prettily trimmed garments, of French flannel, cashmere and brilliantine. These seem to be even more attractive than their recent predecessors — makers adding little touches of prettiness that you'll doubtless appreciate. There are many kinds displayed at many prices, but all are inexpensive:

At $1.75—Of French flannel; in solid colors of blue, green, garnet and black; blouse front, with four wide plaits across bust; plaited back, with pointed yoke; detachable collar and cuffs. Other styles at $2.
At $2.50—Of navy blue or black flannel; blouse front with fine braid running across front; plaits in back from neck to waist; sleeves and detachable collar also braided. Others, in various qualities of flannel, up to $6.
At $2.25—Of cashmere; in solid colors of red, blue and black; blouse front of fine plaits; plaited back with pointed yoke; detachable collar and straight cuffs. Some also at $2.75.
At $1.75—Of black brilliantine; blouse front; plaited back with pointed yoke; detachable collar and straight cuffs; lined throughout.
Numerous other kinds of brilliantine waists at $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, and by easy stages up to $4.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Handsome Watches for Men and Women

Select a watch here with no misgivings—no matter what the cost. To keep company with this stock a watch must come with unblemished character — thoroughly tested. In the offerings below are watches of gold and silver, fairly priced, and at all times reliable.

GENEVA WATCHES—made especially for us:
Men's 18-k. gold, open faced, full jeweled and adjusted, at $65.
Men's 14-k. gold, open-faced, at $50; hunting case, at $65.
Men's silver watches, at $35.

AMERICAN WATCHES
Men's 14-k. gold hunting case watches, at $30 to $54. Some with 14-k. filled cases Waltham, $15.50 to $19.
Women's 14-k. gold, in plain and fancy engraved cases; Waltham and Elgin movements at $17.50, and up to $40. Some with 14-k. filled cases, at $13.75 and $14.25.
Men's silver watches, Waltham, $8 to $13.50; women's American watches, $5 to $12.50.
Ask to see the Lady Lillian. A fine, full jeweled Swiss watch, with heavy silver case, at only $10.

Broadway and Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

Electric Light Rates Reduced.

In a schedule issued yesterday, the United Electric Light and Power Company announces that it has reduced rates for electric lighting considerably lower than the rate charged by the Edison Company. The reduction, which takes effect immediately, will bring the price of electric lighting down to a gas basis, and it is asserted that the larger patrons of the electric company will get the light at a rate much below that charged by the gas corporations.

Fifth Battery Mustered Out.

The Fifth Battery, United States Volunteers, with headquarters in the barracks of the First Battery, in West Forty-fourth Street, was mustered out yesterday afternoon by Capt. Lassiter of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, after the men had been compensated for their service as volunteer soldiers by Major F. S. Harvey of the Paymaster's Department.

Tubular Dispatch Company Meeting.

At a meeting of the Boards of Directors of the Tubular Dispatch Company and the New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company, held at their offices yesterday, the resignation of John E. Milholland as Director of both companies was accepted. In July of this year Mr. Milholland sold to Howard Gould the controlling interest in the capital stock of the two companies mentioned and tendered his resignation as President and manager. Howard Gould was at once elected President of the companies, and the resignation of Mr. Milholland as a Director was held in abeyance pending the adjustment of certain matters.

BIG ELECTION DISTRICTS

In Three the Ballots May Prove Too Many to Handle.

UP-TOWN VOTES MAY BE LOST

New Apartment Houses the Cause of Trouble—The Election Bureau Taking Precautions.

There are at least three election districts in this borough which on election day will tax the efforts of the best clerks in the service to have the vote cast within the prescribed hours. In the First Election District of the Thirty-first Assembly District there are, according to the complete returns at the Bureau of Elections, 924 voters registered; in the Second Election District of the same Assembly district the number registered is 882, while in the Thirty-first Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District 720 voters are registered. These are the most populous election districts in the city.

Under the election law the polls this year will open at 6 o'clock in the morning and close at 5 in the evening. It is evident therefore that, allowing for even the largest shrinkage from the registration, averaging 7 per cent., the election officers in the first two named districts will have to dispose of an average of nearly eighty voters an hour. There are hours of the day, usually the early and noon hours, when the voting is very light. If this should prove to be the case in the districts named, many men may be debarred from voting through no fault of theirs.

Considerable anxiety is felt among voters in these districts as to the manner in which the Bureau of Elections proposes to cope with this question. There has been some talk about having the districts divided, but the law on this subject says:

The election districts existing pursuant to the provisions of law in the year 1897 in the Counties of New York and Kings shall continue with their present boundaries until at some general election for the office of Governor the number of registered electors therein shall exceed 600.

Gen. Rodenbaugh of the Bureau of Elections said he was much surprised when he saw the returns from these districts, none of which, he said, had exceeded the 600 limit in the preceding years. Lately, he said, there had been a great number of apartment houses erected in these districts, and, in the case of the Second Election District of the Thirty-first Assembly District, the registration, compared with that of last year, had about doubled.

"We recognize that it will be a task to get in the vote in these districts," he said, "even with a percentage of shrinkage from the registration figures, and we will make every effort within our means to get the vote in. The law does not provide for a greater number of election officers than four Inspectors, two poll clerks, and two ballot clerks. But we will choose from among the best clerks in the service the most expert and put them in these districts. The law provides that there shall be at least one booth erected for every seventy-five registered voters in a district. We usually have more, but in this instance we will have as many as possible in the space allotted. There is nothing in the law which prevents us choosing another polling place, and in these districts we will get the largest ones possible, so that there shall be no delay on that score. We will also consult with the leaders in these districts, and impress upon them the necessity of getting out their vote early. As far as I can see now, these are the only means at our command, and I feel no uneasiness about our ability to handle the situation. Under the old law, we handled once as high as 1,000 voters in one district, and under the present law we have been able to accommodate as high as 700, with something to spare. I have also found that the courts will usually provide for any extraordinary condition, and we will make the proper appeal to them if it is found necessary."

President York of the Police Board approved what Gen. Rodenbaugh had said. He expected no trouble, he said.

REGISTRATION COMPARISONS.

Revised Figures Showing Gains and Losses in Al' the Boroughs of the City.

The following revised registration tables show comparisons by Assembly districts in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and by wards in Brooklyn for the four days of the years 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898:

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Assembly Districts.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	5,154	5,733	5,546	5,287
2	6,967	7,387	7,037	7,391
3	7,589	8,525	8,056	8,007
4	7,354	8,160	7,623	7,032
5	7,419	8,901	8,649	8,051
6	8,039	9,152	8,914	8,905
7	8,079	9,386	8,826	8,475
8	4,978	5,307	5,145	4,789
9	8,088	9,441	9,221	8,691
10	7,623	8,519	8,207	7,962
11	6,923	7,942	7,785	7,444
12	6,531	7,638	6,621	6,229
13	6,629	7,430	7,168	7,071
14	7,917	8,778	8,572	8,209
15	7,046	7,938	7,803	7,533
16	7,525	8,141	7,610	7,283
17	7,097	7,958	7,661	7,262
18	7,839	8,696	8,641	8,402
19	9,395	12,172	11,641	11,547
20	7,872	8,900	8,664	8,415
21	10,331	13,907	14,402	14,629
22	8,051	8,786	8,605	8,306
23	9,300	11,481	11,057	12,486
24	6,904	8,112	7,800	7,581
25	7,337	9,538	8,940	8,903
26	6,304	7,372	7,470	7,111
27	6,632	8,300	7,723	7,424
28	7,420	8,328	8,166	7,785
29	8,329	10,459	9,936	9,892
30	8,748	10,215	9,925	9,751
31	9,587	12,207	13,037	13,647
32	8,810	10,807	10,766	10,434
33	6,882	9,311	9,241	8,754
34	12,838	15,476	15,639	15,058
35	13,566	16,643	17,716	18,253
Annexed	2,673	3,315	3,771	3,784
Total	281,007	330,619	324,784	316,827
Total vote	261,540	312,846	301,888	....

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Wards.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	4,221	4,885	4,634	4,415
2	1,674	1,798	1,666	1,676
3	3,681	4,020	3,876	3,722
4	2,718	3,112	3,002	2,832
5	3,426	3,711	3,690	3,574
6	7,045	7,812	7,453	7,516
7	7,595	8,416	8,289	8,101
8	7,696	8,023	8,030	8,054
9	7,209	8,190	8,155	8,054
10	7,278	7,464	7,434	7,331
11	4,508	5,042	4,859	4,665
12	5,157	5,279	5,097	4,884
13	4,782	4,968	4,842	4,650
15	5,572	6,069	6,033	5,686
16	6,250	6,968	6,766	6,370
17	8,020	10,078	9,994	9,708
18	3,450	3,842	3,688	3,605
19	6,822	7,572	7,194	6,891
20	5,109	5,859	5,677	5,317
21	9,782	11,038	10,719	10,618
22	10,459	12,179	12,082	12,718
23	11,414	12,976	12,933	12,776
24	4,338	4,839	4,821	4,914
25	7,488	8,834	8,690	8,889
26	7,958	9,493	9,402	9,143
27	5,611	6,428	6,261	6,262
28	10,577	12,928	12,924	12,865
29	3,059	3,536	3,720	3,819
30	2,647	3,067	3,235	3,416
31	1,994	2,133	2,337	2,362
32	1,214	1,203	1,254	1,462
Total	183,824	207,333	203,987	201,731
Total vote	168,058	194,341	190,807	....

The total registration in Queens was 26,226 in 1897 and 25,542 in 1898. The total registration in Richmond was 12,654 in 1897 and 12,749 in 1898.

RECAPITULATION.

	1897.	1898.
Manhattan and Bronx	324,784	316,827
Brooklyn	203,987	201,731
Queens	26,226	25,542
Richmond	12,654	12,749
Total	567,651	556,849

SOLDIER'S ILLNESS LOST HIS VOTE.

Residence Forfeited Because He Lay Long in Hospital.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, decided that James J. Hughes, a member of the Ninth Regiment, has no right to vote at the coming election.

Hughes, when his regiment was called out, lived in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District. He gave up his flat and put his furniture in storage. When the regiment returned it went, on Sept. 16, into quarters in the armory, in West Fourteenth Street. On Sept. 16 also Hughes was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, suffering from typhoid fever. He was discharged from the hospital on Oct. 18. He at once took a flat in the Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, and attempted to register, but was refused by the Board of Inspectors on the ground that on election day he would not have resided the requisite thirty days in the Assembly district.

Hughes applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Inspectors to enroll him, holding that, as an employe of the Government, he could not lose a residence while on service. Justice Pryor refused the writ on the grounds taken by the Election Inspectors.

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—has the natural fragrance of fresh Violets.

DEVERY DEFENDS POLICEMAN.

He Justifies an Alleged Assault on an Election Deputy.

Chief of Police Devery made a statement yesterday regarding the alleged assault Saturday upon Deputy Inspector of Elections E. C. Becherer, by Policeman Nussbaum, at the Mulberry Street Station, when the policeman took a naturalization paper from the deputy. Superintendent McCullagh went to the station house afterward and got the paper. Chief Devery said:

That naturalization paper should have been held in the station house as evidence, in view of the fact that the policeman made the arrest at the request of the deputy. If Capt. Thompson apologized for, his officer he went outside the bounds of his police duties. He should have sustained the officer. We owe no apologies to any one so long as we have done our duty. If the officer did not do his duty I want to know it. Then evidence should have been held at the station house. It should have been presented by the officer in court the next morning, and the Judge should have decided what was to be done with it. If he saw fit to give it to Superintendent McCullagh, well and good, but it should have remained with the police till then. McCullagh himself knew that the evidence should have been at the station house.

Chief Devery has directed Inspector Brooks to make a full investigation of the matter.

The Chief said yesterday that the police are now in possession of the registry lists and are investigating all names. Suspected places are also being investigated.

THE SILVER DEMOCRATS.

An Indignation Meeting Is Held and the Democratic Leaders Are Denounced.

Under the auspices of the Chicago Platform Democrats, a slimly attended meeting was held last night in the Murray Hill Lyceum, at which the Democratic Party and ex-Senator David B. Hill were denounced for their alleged interference in the matter of the State certificate of nominations which was not allowed filed by Secretary of State Palmer.

James R. Brown, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the meeting to order, after which Samuel Seabury was made permanent Chairman. Chairman Seabury, in his opening address, accused the Tammany Hall Democrats of insincerity in not upholding the principles of Democracy as enunciated at Chicago two years ago. He said there would be no necessity for their organization but for the dominating methods of Richard Croker. Referring to the fate of the State certificate he said the party petition from Ulster County found its way into the law office of David B. Hill at Albany, where he claimed it was destroyed.

"You know," shouted the speaker, "that Roosevelt and Van Wyck are but the candidates of Bosses Platt and Croker, and that these bosses represent the monopolies and money powers of the city. This organization takes the stand to-day in saying that the judiciary of this State should not be owned by Richard Croker [Hisses.] As American citizens in this most extreme crisis we will help elect the faithful Judge who, because of the faithful discharge by him of his duty, was turned down by the boss."

After the applause which followed had subsided somewhat Ezra A. Tuttle read resolutions which were declared carried.

The resolutions denounced the bosses and managers of the Democratic party in this city and State, who in 1896 gave the kiss of Judas to the name of Democracy, but betrayed its sacred principles and stabbed to the heart its loyal standard bearer, William J. Bryan."

The resolutions also denounced the leaders for "destroying or causing to be destroyed the certificate of nomination from Ulster County of the Chicago platform men in the office of David B. Hill in Albany in the last hour of the last day for filing the same."

Mr. Tuttle spoke of the great necessity of organization, and advised that every effort should be made to secure a State representation for the National Convention of 1900, so as to be enabled to cast its vote for the standard bearer of the cause of free silver, William Jennings Bryan, as a Presidential possibility in the National contest of that year. Other speakers were Clarence Ladd Davis and Edward McHugh of the International Longshoremen's Union.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A petition is being circulated by the Republicans among business men for a meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening. The petition recites that the "war is not over," and that "the Spanish Commissioners are fencing for time and position" in the hope of "an anti-Administration election, which they and the nations of the Continent would interpret as a vote of censure against the Administration in the matter of the war." John Claflin is expected to preside at the meeting, and speeches will be made by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, S. V. White, and others.

***

The Roosevelt League of the Independent German-Americans, with headquarters at the United Charities Building, will hold a meeting in the assembly rooms of that building to-night at 8 o'clock. The call for the meeting is addressed to all German-Americans who favor the election of Roosevelt, and it is signed by Arthur von Briesen, President; Gustav H. Schwab, Fred. W. Wurster, Louis Windmüller, Charles A. Schieren, and others.

***

The present week will be a lively one with the campaign managers of both parties in Brooklyn. The Republicans have arranged to hold district meetings every night and to wind up the week with a big gathering at the Academy of Music on Saturday night, when Chauncey M. Depew and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will make addresses. Mr. Woodruff will leave for Buffalo to-day to speak at a meeting in that city. Democratic meetings will be held in the different districts of Brooklyn every night this week.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:21	Sun sets...5:06	Moon sets...2:08

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....3:60	Gov. Isl'd....4:21	H. Gate....6:10
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:15	Gov. Isl'd....4:47	H. Gate....6:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Asti, Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Belgenland, Southampton and Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Camaterse, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26.

Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pontabelle, Bermuda, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
U. S. Transport, ——	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

Allianca, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 A. M.	
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pennsylvania, Antwerp	.....	3:30 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. §28 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or an arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. §31 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail close at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 25.

Biela, St. Lucia, Oct. 17.
California, Gibraltar, Oct. 11.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Oct. 22.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Oct. 22.
Noordland, Antwerp, Oct. 15.
Panama, Bordeaux, Oct. 11.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26.

Pennland, Southampton, Oct. 15.
Port Melbourne, London, Oct. 13.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Oct. 23.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Oct. 14.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27.

Craigearn, Gibraltar, Oct. 13.
Kansas City, Savannah, Oct. 24.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Oct. 13.
Polaria, Hamburg, Oct. 13.
Saale, Bremen, Oct. 18.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Oct. 14.
Weimar, Bremen, Oct. 15.

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Oct. 20.
Britannic, Liverpool, Oct. 19.
Galileo, St. Lucia, Oct. 21.
Troja, Havana, Oct. 23.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Oct. 15.
Colorado, Hull, Oct. 15.
Etruria, Liverpool, Oct. 22.
Hispania, Hamburg, Oct. 16.
La Touraine, Havre, Oct. 22.
Polaria, Havre, Oct. 15.

SUNDAY, OCT. 30.

Lampasas, Galveston, Oct. 24.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 20.

Arrived—Monday, Oct. 24.

SS Preston, (Br.,) Genoa Oct. 2, to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived off Sandy Hook at 2:55 P. M. Ordered to Wilmington, N. C., and proceeded.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Ockelmann, Bremerhaven Oct. 10, in ballast to Gustav Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Louisiana, Kemble, New Orleans Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Old Dominion, Taylor, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Cyprian Prince, (Br.,) Ord, Santos, &c., Sept. 29, with mdes. to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam Oct. 13 and Boulogne 14th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Altai, (Br.,) Morris, Porto Colombia, &c., Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Fajolle, Havre Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Oct. 13, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:18 A. M.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow Oct. 13 and Moville 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Santiago, Leighton, Guantanamo, &c., Oct. 9, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:35 A. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 24, midnight, southwest, light, clear.

Sailed.

SS Strathisla, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Leon, (Nor.,) for Kingston.

Notice to Mariners.

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 24.—The electric lights in Gedney Channel are burning to-night.

PLUM BEACH LIGHT STATION.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the sounding of the fog bell at this station, on the northerly edge of Plum Beach Shoal, westerly side of the channel through the Western Passage of Narragansett Bay, has been discontinued. The bell cannot be re-established until this station is completed, due notice of which will be given. (Lighthouse Board Notice to Mariners No. 39 of 1898, and Bulletin No. 84, Paragraph 9.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 48, No. 192, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1897," Page 21.

NEW YORK LOWER BAY—WRECK GAS BUOY.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on Oct. 17, 1898, a gas buoy, painted red and black horizontal stripes and showing a fixed white light, was established in 30 feet of water (mean low water) about 650 feet S. by W. from the stern of the wreck of the sunken coal barge in the middle of the Main Ship Channel, New York Lower Bay.

The fixed white lantern light heretofore shown from the starboard forerigging of the barge has disappeared. One mast of the wreck is standing, but will probably soon disappear also.

Coney Island Lighthouse, N. E. ⅝ N.; Old Orchard Shoal Lighthouse, S. W. ⅝ W.; Elm Tree Lighthouse, N. W. ¼ W.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 141 of 1898.)

Bearings are magnetic.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 70, after No. 342, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1897," Page 113.

Miscellaneous.

ARDROSSAN, Oct. 24.—SS Ardancorroch, (Br.,) Capt. Miller, which sld. from Portland, Me., Oct. 8 for this port, arr. to-day, and reported that the heavy seas encountered on the voyage carried off the bridge and one of the boats; also that the cargo had shifted and part of it had been lost overboard.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, which sld. from New York Oct. 1 for Baltic ports, arr. at Christiania Oct. 19 with a heavy list and almost out of coal. She reported having encountered heavy gales for a fortnight.

VENICE, Oct. 24.—SS Aquiloja, (Aust.,) Capt. Ticac, here since Oct. 13 from Pensacola via Newport News, while proceeding up a canal yesterday grounded and will have to discharge most of her cargo before she will float.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 24.—SS Bramble, (Br.,) Capt. Postlethwaite, from New York Oct. 5 for Trieste, has arr. here with a steam pipe damaged.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 6 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York for London, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Davis, from New York for Avonmouth, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Indragura, (Br.,) Capt. Horsfall, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar Oct. 22.

Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from Genoa, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar today.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for London, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Elise, Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, from New York for Flushing, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Planet Mercury, (Br.,) Capt. Kelly, from New York for Hamburg, passed Dungeness yesterday.

SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) Capt. Gathemann, from Bremen for New York, passed Isle of Wight today.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from New York for Flushing, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Mary Park, (Br.,) Capt. Copp, from New York, arr. at Buenos Ayres Sept. 28.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York, arr. at Christiania Oct. 19.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Oct. 22.

SS Equatoria, (Belg.,) Capt. Daly, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Oct. 22.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, from New York, arr. at Shields Oct. 22.

SS Croma, (Br.,) Capt. Tindale, from Shields for New York, arr. at Dundee yesterday.

SS Betty, (Aust.,) Capt. Bleecich, sld. from Palermo for New York Oct. 19.

SS Vienna, (Aust.,) (from Smyrna, &c.,) sld. from St. Michael's for New York Oct. 15.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen. sld. from Copenhagen for New York Oct. 19.

SS Gleadowe, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, (from Genoa, &c.,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York Oct. 21.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Oct. 22.

SS Newton, (Br.,) Capt. Royce, sld. from Runcorn for New York Oct. 22.

SS Undaunted, (Br.,) Capt. Elcoate, sld. from Hull for New York yesterday.

SS Kenmore, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, from New York for Aden, Singapore, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Eidsvold, (Nor.,) Capt. Schlyder, from New York, arr. at Singapore to-day.

SS Massapeoua, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Port Adelaide, (Br.,) Capt. Dulling, from New York via Cork, arr. at Cardiff to-day.

SS Albert Dumois, (Nor.,) Capt. Reistad, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Chicago, (Br.,) sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Portia, (Br.,) Capt. Farrell, from New York for Halifax and St. John's, N. F., passed Nobska to-day.

SS Liv, (Nor.,) Capt. Hansen, from Shanghai, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Aitkenhead, from New York for Savona, &c., arr. at Leghorn today.

SS Turquoise, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from Genoa, &c., for New York, arr. at St. Michael

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Commissioners Hear Further Testimony at Anniston, Ala.

DR. SEAMAN NOW RETRACTS

Explains that He Did Not Know the Government Had Paid for the Obdam's Sick Supplies.

ANNISTON, Ala., Oct. 24.—The War Investigating Commission sat from 9 o'clock to 5:30 to-day and examined about a dozen witnesses, including a number of volunteer officers. It is now expected that the commission will leave for Huntsville to-morrow night.

Dr. Seaman of New York, who was before the commission in Washington, has written to correct an error in his testimony. He stated that he had received only the regular army rations for the convalescents on the steamer Obdam from Puerto Rico to New York, and that such supplies as had been received up to the night previous to sailing had been received from the relief societies during the night. He continues:

"The hospital ship Relief arrived, and early the next morning I boarded the Relief and personally secured without any requisition the additional supplies enumerated in the receipt signed by me. Until my conference yesterday with Major Bradley I believed these supplies, like many others were bought by outside contributions and were not Government supplies."

The letter is dated Oct. 16, and is directed to the Surgeon General of the army.

Major David Vickers, who was Inspector General for the Second Division of the Third Army Corps at Chickamauga, attributed the troubles in that camp to the shallowness of the sinks. He also complained that the drinking water was poor. He thought the camp site unfit for so large an army, and said that at one time the beds of all the patients were on the floor and that there were some cases when they were on the ground. He said of Major Hubbard, Surgeon of the Ninth New York: "His profanity was of such a villainous character as to pretty nearly make me sick, and I know it could not have had a pleasant effect upon patients."

Lieut. Col. Bisbee, in command of the First Infantry, told the story of transportation of his regiment to Santiago. He said that the landing facilities were poor, but expressed the opinion that the only deprivation had been in not having proper food for the sick. Col. Bisbee stated that he and sixteen men were the only members of his regiment who had not been ill at some time during the Santiago campaign.

"It had been impossible to secure medical supplies," said the witness, "and if we had them we could not have carried them." He added that the army was badly broken up in that respect, and that it did not get into shape for some reason. He did not believe there was a sufficient number of doctors in the Cuban campaign. He thought the contract surgeons were capable doctors, but that they were not familiar with army methods, and did not know how to get the necessary medicines.

Col. H. M. Seaman of the Fourth Wisconsin complained that the supplies of his regiment, drawn at Camp Douglass, Wis., including clothing, shoes, arms, etc., had been poor. He did not consider the men sufficiently clad for the harsh weather, and said they suffered somewhat on account of the recent cold weather.

Col. James P. Fife of the Third Tennessee, whose regiment had been encamped at Chickamauga as a part of the First Division of the Third Army Corps previous to removal here, said the commissary supplies had been excellent in quality and ample in quantity till within the past month. Col. Fife said, in reply to questions, that a canteen had been maintained in his regiment, and beer in large quantities had been sold. Most of the receipts, amounting to $400 or $500 per day, of the canteen were from beer.

Major Otto H. Folke said that the most serious complaint in the early history of Camp Thomas was from the First Missouri, whose men claimed that their trousers were nothing more than rags and threatened to appeal to charity at home to supply their wants. There was also a shortage in tents, which became quite serious at the time of the beginning of the rainy season. Indeed, he said, there was never a sufficient supply of tentage, and it was necessary to put six men in a tent. The division had never been completely equipped until the present time, especially in the matter of transportation facilities. He said that there was too much red tape in the Quartermaster's Department. Illustrating, he said he had had to sign his name nine times in the process of paying a bill of $20.

Dr. Charles M. Drake, in charge of the general hospital here, and who was in command of the hospital of the first division of the Third Corps at Chickamauga, was the next witness.

"There was," he said, "such a flood of disease that it was almost impossible to meet the demand for tentage and quite out of the question to accommodate it. As fast as he would pitch new tents they would fill them up. He stated that the medical supplies had been ample from the beginning, but the hospital corps has proved inefficient as nurses. They were as a class," he said, "the very worst material that could have been found out of which to make nurses." However, he thought there had been no more serious results than discomfort to patients caused by the inefficiency of nurses. He was positive that there had been no death from starvation or deprivation.

Replying to charges made by a Signal Corps patient in the Chickamauga hospital, Dr. Drake said he had seen maggots on one occasion in a box in the hospital, but never on patients. Often they came there infected with vermin, but they did not remain so.

Major Joseph H. Heatwole, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, said the quality of the rations had been excellent. As for the quantity, a man would have to be a gormandizer to eat it.

FILIPINOS HAVE DIFFERENCES.

Aguinaldo Wants to Go to Paris, but Is Prevented by Jealousies Among His Rivals.

MANILA, Oct. 24.—Gen. Pio del Pilar, who is looked upon as being the leading rival of Aguinaldo for the leadership of the Philippine insurgents, has been summoned to Malolos, the insurgent headquarters, and has been arrested. The charge against him is disregarding Aguinaldo's authority and attempting to defy the Americans.

It is hoped that Aguinaldo's influence will prevent a conflict between the insurgents and the Americans. Aguinaldo has tried to remove several of the insurgent officers who are uneducated and unfitted for their positions, but he has been compelled to reinstate them. Aguinaldo is desirous of going to Paris for the purpose of appearing before the Peace Commissioners, but he is prevented from so doing by the jealousies existing among the insurgent leaders.

WILL LEAVE FOR MANILA TO-DAY

The Cruiser Buffalo Will Go Through the Suez Canal.

The cruiser Buffalo will leave the Navy Yard for Manila to-day. Sailing orders were received yesterday, and work was rushed all day long to get the vessel's supply of coal and stores on board. An ammunition barge from Fort Lafayette was moored alongside the cruiser, transferring the powder and shell she is to carry. The Buffalo will cross the Atlantic and go through the Suez Canal, and it is expected that she will arrive at her destination before the battleships Iowa and Oregon.

The cruiser Brooklyn, which has been in the dry dock, is now moored at her old berth, at Cob Dock, near the receiving ship Vermont. It is rumored that as soon as her repairs are completed she will be made the flagship of the European squadron. The converted yacht Mayflower went down the Bay yesterday morning and anchored off Tompkinsville. The tug Narkeeta was taken out of the stone dock and the Nina was put in her place for a general overhauling.

Stay of Execution for Roesel.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 24.—Judge Kirkpatrick in the United States District Court to-day denied the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Louis Roesel, who is under sentence to be hanged in the Union County Jail on Friday for the murder of James Pitts. Roesel's counsel took out a writ of error, and the case will now go to the United States Supreme Court, the writ acting as a stay of execution. Roesel has already been sentenced three times.

DINNER TO ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

The Judaeans Entertain the Author and Listen to an Interesting Address.

The Judaeans met last night at the Tuxedo and gave a banquet to Israel Zangwill, at which a large number of leading professional, literary, and other prominent Hebrews were present. Dr. Danziger, the President of the association, occupied the chair, having Mr. Zangwill on his right and Judge Sulzburger of Philadelphia on his left. Among the many others present were Justice William N. Cohen, Isidor Straus, the Rev. Drs. G. Gottheil, R. Grossmann, K. Kohler, F. de S. Mendes, H. P. Mendes, and J. Silverman; M. S. Isaacs, A. F. Seligsberg, J. W. Mack, Justice E. A. Jacob, A. S. Ochs, H. Mosler, S. Sterne, A. F. Hochstadter, D. P. Hays, A. Cahan, and Profs. M. Loeb and E. R. A. Seligman.

Justice having been done to the dinner, which was strictly "kosher," the Chairman rose to welcome the guest of the evening. Mr. Zangwill, who was received with tumultuous applause, said that the cordial reception he had received moved him to recall with fear the advice once given him that a literary man should remain a mystery and not show himself in real flesh and blood. When he was in Philadelphia recently a man had written him a glowing letter in choice Hebrew asking for permission to present himself in order to humbly kiss the dust off his feet. With much inward misgiving he had taken the advice of his business mentor and replied that he would be at home next day between 2 and 4 in the afternoon. When his visitor came he asked him:

"What can I do for you?" to which the enthusiastic reply was, "You have done for me—I have seen you." Probably his visitor did not mean all that that implied. Those present understood him better. He was not, he would remind them, altogether "out for dust," as a kind critic had remarked. Though even if he were he failed to see the force of the charge as a reply to his criticism on the drama.

He was glad that none of his critics had ventured the argument that he was a Jew as a reply to his criticism. He had heard so much of anti-Semitism in America—at least Summer anti-Semitism—that he was glad of this. He thought that American Jews made too much of the alleged ill-will. Rudyard Kipling had told him that the Americans were sensitive because they were "new," while Jews were "old" and could afford to smile.

He supposed that the really sensitive American Jew must be the new Jew, he who had not yet altogether shaken off the old Adam—or rather the old Abraham—nor had wholly assumed a new shape. The joke of the thing was that the very charges brought by Americans against American Jews were those which people in Europe brought against American Christians. Jews, like all other people, were made up of many different types, and it was only fair to ask that the Jew be judged by the best type.

Mr. Zangwill then entered on an eloquent sketch of the evolution of the Jew in history, and an analysis of the internal forces and sentiments which impelled the onward development of Judaism. Speaking of reform Judaism from his limited point of view since his arrival here, he said that the story of Shylock had always seemed symbolic to him in this connection, which, he feared, Shakespeare had never foreseen. The reform rabbi was of the class who thought that cutting away pounds of flesh was a better cure for undue obesity than fasting and prayer.

Unfortunately they seemed to cut away their pounds of flesh from the Kosher side rather than from the traifah. They possessed an ancient liturgy with echoes of "distant, far-off, golden things and sweet bells long ago." Why seek for a brand new one? They had one in the sacred language. Why seek for one in modern journalese? This abolition of the picturesque and poetical was not necessary to reform. He feared that modern reformed Judaism had a tendency to become ossified orthodoxy mitigated by oysters.

The new Judaism need not be Christianity with Christ left out. Nevertheless he recognized how much good work the leaders of the reformed communities had done under exceptional conditions. American Judaism was contributing no mean quota to the final solution of that time when the Jew shall again take his old place in the centre of the world's stage—for the mere preservation of a race was nothing to brag about unless that race contributed to the progress of civilization. The symbol of the Jew had been the toad concealed in hidden holes. But the new symbol would be the jewel that Shakespeare told of the toad carrying in its head. It was the task of Judaism to place that jewel on the brow of the future.

Judge Sulzburger, J. W. Mack, the Rev. Dr. De Sola Mendes, Abraham Cahan, and Prof. Seligman spoke in eulogy of the guest of the evening, the speeches being all well received. Telegrams of apology for inability to attend were read from the Rev. Dr. Louis Grossmann and Louis Ehrich.

TRAIN STRIKES A FIRE ENGINE.

Bridgeport Fire Department Driver Meets Death in a Collision.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 24.—Fire in the Nonpareil Cork Company's factory, on Housatonic Avenue, which broke out about 11:30 to-night, caused damage to the amount of a number of thousands of dollars.

In responding to the alarm, Henry Kampf, driver of No. 6 engine, attempted to cross the railroad track at Seaview Avenue in front of a train coming from the West, but miscalculated. The train struck the engine squarely, and Kampf and one of the horses attached to it were killed and the engine demolished.

The engine was carried over a hundred feet by the train after it was struck. Kampf leaves a wife and family.

THIS YEAR'S APPLE CROP SMALL.

Excessive Rainfall and Cold During the Blooming Season the Cause.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The Orange Judd Farmer to-morrow will say:

"The apple crop of the United States is smaller than it has been since reliable statistics have been collected. The total supply from the 1898 crop of the United States is 27,700,000 barrels, compared with something over 40,000,000 barrels last year and 70,000,000 barrels in the record-breaking crop of 1896.

"The failure is widespread, reaching from the Pacific Coast to Maine, and in none of the States does the output of fruit approach an average. In the great apple States of the West the crop is almost an absolute failure, although the situation in Michigan is better than elsewhere, having about two-thirds of the bumper crop of 1896. New York has only one-fifth of a full crop.

"The failure is attributed to the fact that during the blooming season there was excessive rainfalls, which washed the pollen and prevented proper fertilization by insects, while a cold wave added to the injury, and subsequently moist, humid weather was very favorable to the development of fungus diseases. The Ontario crop is decidedly short. The crop of Europe is reported below the normal."

American Mail Liner Launched.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The Admiral Schley, another of the new steamships for the American Mail Steamship Company, was successfully launched to-day at Cramp's ship yard. She was christened by Miss Jennie Pearce of this city. A large party, including some of the officials of the American Mail Steamship Company, came over from New York to witness the launch. The Admiral Schley will be used in the West Indies fruit trade and will carry mails between New York and Havana.

Donation to Sustain Oswego Schools.

OSWEGO, Oct. 24.—The taxpayers having overwhelmingly defeated in special election an appropriation to increase the public school funds $15,000, ex-Senator George P. Sloan offered the Board of Education a voluntary contribution of $8,000 rather than have Oswego public schools close. It was accepted. Salaries will be reduced and positions abolished to meet the board's deficiency.

Marshall Paper Company Assigns.

TURNER'S FALLS, Mass., Oct. 24.—The Marshall Paper Company to-day made an assignment to Joseph W. Stevens of the First National Bank of Greenfield, and G. Henry Whitcomb of Worcester, one of the Directors, and representing the Boston Trust Company.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup The best remedy for whooping-cough. Give the child Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, relief will come at once and the sufferer will soon be cured. Price only 25 cts.

SPANIARDS GET A DELAY

Limit of Time for the Evacuation of Cuba Extended to January 1.

RECOMMENDED BY GEN. WADE

Impossible for the Troops to Leave Before the End of the Year, He Says—Will Not Be Allowed to Remove Guns.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—While the President was in conference to-day with Attorney General Griggs and Secretaries Long, Hay, and Alger, a telegram from Gen. Wade at Havana was read, recommending that the limit of time allowed the Spaniards to vacate Cuba be extended from Dec. 1 to Jan. 1.

Gen. Wade said that it would be physically impossible for the 124,000 Spanish troops now on the island to leave before the first of the year, and he regarded the extension of time as reasonable and just. After the matter had been discussed at some length an agreement was reached, and Gen. Wade was telegraphed that his recommendation was approved.

In the meantime, however, the United States troops now in Cuba and others to be dispatched will take possession of the territory as fast as the Spaniards vacate it, probably leaving Havana until the last.

In regard to the reported purpose of the Spaniards to dismount and remove to Spain the heavy ordnance of the forts and arsenals about Havana, it was stated in positive terms that nothing of the kind would be permitted, and if this movement already had begun it would be stopped at once.

The instructions given to our evacuation Commissioners at Havana covered all these questions, and explicitly provided that only the arms in the hands of the troops and what is generally understood as impedimenta would be permitted to be taken away.

HAVANA, Oct. 24.—This afternoon Señor Girauta, Secretary of the Spanish Evacuation Commission, delivered two notes to the United States Evacuation Commissioners at the Hotel Trocha, Vedado. One gave the number of Spanish troops who left Nuevitas by the steamer Miguel Gallart, the other the number of those who left Jibara by the steamer Montserrat. The total from both ports exceeded 2,000, all of whom were from the Holguin Division.

The French mail steamer Cheribon, chartered by the Spanish Transatlantic Company to assist in the work of transportation, sailed this afternoon for Spain with 900 troops and 71 officers and the families of the latter. The Notre Dame du Salut will sail to-morrow for Jibara, carrying Gen. Luque, who will embark a number of the troops of the Holguin Division. Gen. Luque will take $300,000 to pay salaries for two months to those who embark.

"CUBA FOR THE CUBANS."

A Movement to Resist the Americans Finds Few Sympathizers.

HAVANA, Oct. 24.—The Cuban General José Martel has issued a proclamation addressed to the people of Cuba demanding "Cuba for the Cubans." The proclamation ends by urging all Cubans to resist the landing of the American troops by force. It is a highly inflammatory document, but finds few to indorse it.

JIBARA TO BE OCCUPIED.

Troops Sail from Santiago for the Seaport of Holguin—Smallpox Said to be Raging There.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The following dispatch, dated at Santiago Oct. 24, has been received at the War Department from Gen. Wood:

Telegram directing occupation of Holguin received. Troops sail to-day to occupy Jibara, now unoccupied. It is an important customs port and seaport of Holguin. From Jibara occupation of Holguin can be made by rail the moment the Spaniards evacuate.

The above dispatch refers to one sent by the War Department directing the occupation of Holguin, a city in the Province of Santiago, about thirty miles from the seacoast. Jibara is on a bay on the northern coast, and, as stated by Gen. Wood, is the seaport of Holguin, which is to be occupied by the United States forces. Holguin is the seat of a judicial district.

HAVANA, Oct. 24.—From Jibara and Holguin come reports of a fearful epidemic of smallpox. In many cases the dead lie unburied over fifty days, there being no one to dig the graves. Many victims are buried in the yards of their houses. The whole district is panic-stricken.

Capt. Foraker Seriously Ill.

HAVANA, Oct. 24.—Capt. Foraker of the United States Military Commission, who has been suffering for the past few days with severe indigestion, awoke to-day in a very high fever, and the excessive noise of the Trocha Hotel, at Vedado, the headquarters of the commission, rendered it advisable to find him a separate house at Vedado, into which he will be moved. Dr. Laine refuses to allow anybody to see the Captain.

Miss Gould Visits Jersey City.

Miss Helen M. Gould yesterday visited the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Jersey City for the purpose of inspecting the arrangements made by the Soldiers' Comfort Committee for the relief of sick soldiers. She was accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Gallant. They arrived at 4:30 o'clock P. M., and were received by the Rev. C. F. Coykendall, who showed them through the hospital car, which contained but three patients at the time. Mr. Coykendall said that since he had taken charge, on Aug. 30, the committee had cared for 8,846 sick soldiers. Miss Gould was greatly pleased with the system and its results, and warmly congratulated Mr. Coykendall upon his work.

J. Mullarkey, 202d New York, Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 24.—John Mullarkey of Company M, Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteers, died today at the University Hospital of typhoid fever. Mullarkey was brought here from Camp Meade. His home was at 192 Elizabeth Street, New York City.

Death of a New York Soldier.

ATLANTA, Oct. 24.—Andrew Blakely, private of Company D, Second New York Volunteers, died at Fort McPherson yesterday, of typhoid fever.

Sister Mary Agnes Sweeny Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Sister Mary Agnes Sweeny of St. Joseph's Hospital died of typhoid fever in that institution yesterday. On Aug. 8 she went to Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, L. I., and on Sept. 26 she went to Jacksonville, Fla., where she became ill. She was immediately sent home. Sister Mary Agnes Sweeny belonged to the Order of the Sisters of Charity, the mother house of which is at Emmittsburg, Md.

Chaplain McIntyre's Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The President has approved the sentence of the court-martial dismissing from the naval service Chaplain McIntyre of the Oregon for remarks made in a lecture at Denver reflecting on Admiral Sampson and others.

Father O'Brien Cheered in a Church.

WEBSTER CITY, Ia., Oct. 24.—At the dedication of the new Universalist Church last night, Father O'Brien of St. Peter's Church was present. Dr. Crumm, while addressing the congregation, saw him, and in the course of his remarks said: "God bless Father O'Brien and his people." Cheer after cheer followed the words, and when quiet was restored the venerable father arose in his seat, and as the cheers were repeated again he gracefully bowed his acknowledgments to the people and the pulpit for the fraternal sentiments that had been expressed.

A LETTER TO CARL SCHURZ.

Jacob H. Schiff Criticises Him for Opposing Colonel Roosevelt's Candidacy.

Jacob H. Schiff of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and a prominent Hebrew philanthropist, has written the following letter to Carl Schurz, taking him to task for his attitude in opposition to Col. Roosevelt:

My dear Sir: As one who has been one of your disciples and admirers for many years, and who has found himself frequently at your side in the struggle for pure Government, I have read with profound regret your letter published under date of Oct. 21, in which you set forth at length the reasons why you cannot support Col. Roosevelt, and why you prefer to throw away your vote and influence, as far as the later may go to defeat his election.

You say that Col. Roosevelt and you have been life-long friends, that you have always respected him highly, and you frankly bear witness to his many excellent qualities. Now, as you appear to doubt that in the Gubernatorial chair Col. Roosevelt would administer the affairs of the State in the manner in which a man of the high qualities you affirm he possesses could be trusted to do, nevertheless you prefer to aid in defeating Col. Roosevelt, and thus to take part, even if indirectly, in placing in the supreme power in the State those whom you have never ceased to acknowledge as the enemies of pure and incorruptible government. The sole motive for this amazing action on your part appears to be your fear that Col. Roosevelt's election to the Governorship might eventually become a stepping stone to his nomination to the Presidency.

Because of Col. Roosevelt's utterances and his known attitude upon the great questions which the recent war has brought to the front, you see in this contingency a danger to the Republic, which induces you to refuse to support him by your vote, and you make public proclamation of this, your intention, for the avowed purpose of efficiently aiding, as far as in your power, in Col. Roosevelt's defeat.

But have you not considered that in thus being willing to see Tammany placed into the control of the State Government you will at the same time give the latter the most efficient and powerful assistance to gain control of the affairs of the Nation in the next Presidential campaign? And this you are willing to do rather than risk the remote eventuality of Col. Roosevelt's nomination for the Presidency should he become the Governor of the State.

Would there were many among us who possess the honesty of purpose, courage, independence, honesty of character, high aim, tolerance, and all the other great qualities which go to make up the best of American manhood and which Col. Roosevelt so eminently represents together with his singular capability to administer public office with efficiency and as a public trust.

I cannot follow your assertion that there are worse things than the placing in control of the Government those whom you have so frequently characterized as arch enemies of good Government and social order, but if anything worse does exist it is the exertion of the influence one believes himself to possess to aid placing those in power, even temporarily, who, one is convinced, are certain to lower the standard of the Government and to undermine the weal of the people.

When you yourself so ruthlessly dispel the magic charm and influence your name has so long exerted, it becomes the duty of those who have so often stood by your side to publicly proclaim that they can no longer stand by you.

INDEPENDENT MASS MEETING.

Theodore Bacon to Speak at Cooper Union To-night—Dr. Parkhurst Declines.

The first mass meeting in the interest of the Independent State ticket will be held this evening at Coper Union. Robert A. Widenmann, Chairman of the State Committee of the National Democratic Party, will preside, and Theodore Bacon of Rochester, candidate for Governor on the independent ticket, will be the leading speaker. Other addresses will be delivered by Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, nominee for Lieutenant Governor; Prof. Felix Adler, Robert Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Citizens' Union; Charles Frederick Adams, and Paul Fuller.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was invited to speak at the meeting, but declined. V. Everit Macy, who has charge of the speakers for the independent campaign, called on Dr. Parkhurst yesterday and urged him to deliver an address in behalf of the ticket. The doctor assured Mr. Macy that he was in sympathy with the movement, but he did not feel that he ought to take an active part in the campaign.

Ten thousand tickets have been issued for the Cooper Union meeting, of which 2,000 have been sent to members of the Bar Association with the request that they occupy seats on the platform. The Seventh Regiment Band will supply the musical features of the programme.

Following the opening meeting here, the independent committee has planned other meetings at Utica on Wednesday, at Auburn on Thursday, at Buffalo on Friday, at Binghamton on Monday, Oct. 31, and at Lyons on Tuesday, Nov. 1. Theodore Bacon will speak at each. Among the other speakers will be Thomas M. Osborne, Thomas E. Kinney, candidate for Controller; Edmund E. Titchener, candidate for Treasurer; John G. Milburn of Buffalo, Paul Fuller, and Charles F. Adams.

It was stated at the Twenty-third Street Independent Headquarters yesterday that hundreds of letters are being received there daily from voters in all parts of the State voicing sympathy with the movement and intention to vote the ticket as a rebuke to "both the bosses"—J. Warren Greene, who has been associated with Edward M. Shepard in the sound-money Democratic movement in Kings, has written a letter to Chairman Fuller, tendering his support and assuring him that the independent ticket will get three votes from his house.

Erastus Wiman for Van Wyck.

At a Democratic mass meeting held last night at New Brighton, Staten Island, Erastus Wiman was one of the speakers, and declared himself for the election of Van Wyck.

RIOT AT A CAR STABLE.

One Man Is Seriously Hurt—A Policeman's Narrow Escape.

A small riot occurred yesterday afternoon at the car stable of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company at Ninety-second Street, and Second Avenue. Some fifty loafers became engaged in a general fight with a like number of conductors, motormen and laborers, and many on both sides received broken heads.

Matthew C. Walsh, a foreman of the laborers employed in making repairs, ran out to see what the row was about, and was struck on the head with a brick, alleged to have been thrown by Charles McCauley of 1,197 Second Avenue. The crowd was finally dispersed.

Walsh was taken to the Harlem Hospital in an ambulance. His condition was said last night to be serious. When Policeman Jordon went to arrest McCauley the latter drew a revolver, and, pointing it at the policeman's breast, pulled the trigger. The weapon failed to explode, and the next moment McCauley was felled by the policeman's club. Further arrests in the case may follow.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Commodore F. J. Higginson, U. S. N.

CAMBRIDGE—Dr. Lewis Morris, U. S. S. Helena.

FIFTH AVENUE—State Engineer C. W. Adams, Utica.

GILSEY—Dr. L. A. Malony, U. S. A.; Major G. Russell, U. S. A.; Col. William Falcke, U. S. A.

HOLLAND—Col. Robert T. Lincoln, Chicago; C. H. Walcott, Boston; Augustus Knobloch, Paris.

PARK AVENUE—Bishop Jaggar, Southern Ohio.

WINDSOR, Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., U. S. A.; Commodore J. G. Eaton, U. S. N.

WALDORF—Prof. Albert, Cambridge, England; Col. Eugene Griffin, Ardsley.

The Old Farmer Declared His Applejack Was Warming and cooling, healing and soothing. Such are the well known effects of our **Old Crow Rye.**

It is the part of prudence to always have it with you at your office, at your home, and in your grip when traveling, thereby using all the caution and foresight against accidents, disease, etc., that is possible. You can rely upon it and go your way rejoicing.

Buy only of reliable dealers.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, New York.

AMERICANIZING SANTIAGO

Gen. Wood Has Appointed a Council of Eight Prominent Cubans to Help Him.

POLICE SYSTEM ESTABLISHED

The School Board Will Have Ample Power to Build Up a Thorough Educational Department—Harmony Prevails.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 24.—Gen. Wood, Military Governor of the Department of Santiago, though satisfied with the workings of the Cuban committee of fifty now recommending appointments and offering suggestions for his assistance in the work of civil administration, has decided to simplify this feature by appointing eight of the most prominent members of the committee as a permanent Council to the Governor.

This Council will meet Gen. Wood three times a week to consult as to improvements in the province, and one or more members may go to different points to consider local applications for office. The members of the Council will receive salaries, though the amount has not yet been decided upon. Probably the position will be more one of honor than of profit.

One of the first matters to be considered by Gen. Wood and the Advisory Council will probably be the reorganization of the police force of the province, Gen. Wood intending to enlarge it. His idea is to make the entire police force one semi-military organization under command of an Inspector General, with the rank of Colonel, having headquarters at Santiago. There will be four Inspectors, with the rank of major, with headquarters at Santiago, Guantanamo, Manzanillo, and Holguin, and sub-inspectors, with the rank of captain, at important places, smaller places having lieutenants.

The whole service will be thoroughly drilled. The mounted police will be armed with carbines and revolvers and the foot constabulary with machetes and revolvers. Gen. Wood believes that in less than six months he will have a complete and well-drilled body of men. There will be a reduction in the number of the police in Santiago; but Gen. Wood contemplates adding twelve American patrolmen for districts specially frequented by soldiers, teamsters, and Americans generally. Apparently no member of the present force dares to arrest an American, even when the police outnumber the offenders seven to one.

Several wealthy Cubans have offered Gen. Wood a quantity of land to enable him to carry out his plan of furnishing work for any who desire it. Any such applicant will be given for one year the use of a piece of land, with implements, seeds, and rations until his crops grow to enable him to supply the Santiago market with vegetables, fruit, fowls, or pork. Gen. Wood believes that no fewer than 500 men will accept this opportunity and he is confident that not only the men themselves, but the city generally, will be benefited by the arrangement. His proposal is very gratifying to self-respecting Cubans, who frankly say they are put to shame by the sight of their people receiving free rations all the time and making no effort to get work.

To-day two committees called upon Gen. Wood. The first consisted of members of the School Board, with a request to have the limits of their authority defined. Gen. Wood informed them that they were virtually vested with full power, subject in all matters to himself. He assured them that he would carry out all reasonable plans proposed adding an expression of hope that nothing would occur to shake the confidence he now had in them.

The other committee, composed of influential Cubans, called to express thanks for Gen. Wood's efforts on behalf of the city. The spokesman of this committee assured him that the Cubans who now made complaints were for the most part those living in the United States, with whom, throughout the entire war, the majority of Cubans in the island had had little or no sympathy.

The Rev. Mr. Somerlan, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is about to build a church here and establish a school, after which he will visit other Cuban cities for a similar purpose. He is of Cuban birth, but he has been living in the United States since he was a boy, and now returns after an absence of thirty years.

Gen. Wood has accepted the offer of the owner of a coffee plantation, without capital, to find work for fifty men if the United States authorities will supply the rations for two months. Rations will be given weekly in proportion to the number of men found actually at work. Five pilots have been granted licenses to take the places of unauthorized men. In the future pilots without licenses will be prosecuted.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Havens & Geddes Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; R. Geddes, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Steifel, M., & Brother, Ottawa, Ill.; M. Stiefel, clothing; Belvedere House.

King & McLeod Company, Newport, R. I.; A. McLeod, dry goods; 338 Broadway; Everett House.

Echols, O. J., Fort Smith, Ark.; notions; 43 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shillito, J., Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. P. Dickerson, white goods; 346 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Millhiser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; S. Hirsch, notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss Horgan, ladies' and infants' wear; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss S. Ford, jewelry; St. Denis Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; T. H. Ford, dress goods and silks; 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Hertle, notions and umbrellas; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Rosenheim & Abrams, Nashville, Tenn.; G. Rosenheim, carpets; Hotel Vendome.

Solomon & Bluestein, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Solomon, woolens; Broadway Central Motel.

Stelger & Forbes, Holyoke, Mass.; F. M. Forbes, cloaks and suits; St. Cloud Hotel.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dress goods; Hotel Vendome.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. C. Hislop, fancy goods and notions; 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., linens; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods and black goods; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; 488 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; George H. Coburn, hosiery and gloves; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; S. Long, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. I. Jaikut, millinery; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Specker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. B. Specker, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Smith, Bridgman & Co., Flint, Mich.; W. O. Smith, fancy goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

McLean Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. McLean, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. S. Cohn, silks; Hoffman House.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits; 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss B. Rubenstein, millinery, collars, and cuffs; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, trimmings, and stationery; Miss M. O'Leary, hosiery and underwear; 488 Broadway; Holland House.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. D. Fox, B. Thompson, C. Wiener, furnishing goods; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Strause Brothers, Richmond, Va.; H. Strause, clothing, hats, and furnishing goods; 300 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Faller, Isaac, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Beck, notions, fancy and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. Hutter, notions and trimmings; M. Stern, domestics and linens; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, notions, corsets and leather goods; 487 Broadway; Stuart House.

Strauss, H., Louisville, Ky.; dry goods; 443 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Henderson, laces; O. Rick, notions; F. S. Collins, jewelry; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Ullman Brothers, Williamsport, Penn.; H. M. Ullman, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; D. G. Braham, notions and fancy goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.

W. & J. Sloane

Have just received a large assortment of exclusive patterns of

TEMPLETON'S SCOTCH CHENILLE AXMINSTERS

in a very superior quality, suitable for Halls and Stairs, and invite an early inspection.

Broadway & 19th Street.

S. BAUMANN & CO.

White Enamel and Brass Beds, extra strong. 2.98

Cobbler Seat Rocker in mahogany..... 1.98

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Exceptional value—Tufted Couch in handsome designs of velour, all are..... 6.98

Brussells Carpets, in all the latest color patterns, 39c.

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(Parties desiring facts not covered by this advertisement can write us for such information as they may require, and will receive our prompt attention.)

46th Street and 8th Ave.

OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

Craze for Polar Research.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Never in the history of the world has there been such intense interest in polar search as to-day. No less than ten expeditions are feeling their way to the extreme north and the extreme south, and private enterprise and the public purse have given millions to aid in the work. Andrée is not counted in the list because his fate is so uncertain. Indeed, if that daring balloonist returns alive it will add another marvel to the nineteenth century.

As for those who are on their way to the north and south poles, let us enumerate: Wellman and Peary represent America; Sweden has Nathorst, Nordenskiold, and Stadling in the arctic field; Sverdrup and Borchgrevink on behalf of Norway are searching in the south; Amdruf is bearing Denmark's standard to the northward; Russia has sent Admiral Makaroff

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WANTED, A COLONIAL POLICY.

We some time ago copied an article from The London Times in praise of the President, in which we fully concurred, for making himself, in the origin and the prosecution of the war, merely the instrument of the will of the American people. That is without doubt the function of the Chief Magistrate of a republic when, by information and discussion, public opinion has been enlightened and crystallized to a definite policy. Unhappily the President has not continued to merit this praise. His retention of ALGER, after the awful mischief and the appalling danger of Algerism had been made manifest, has evoked public indignation and disgust. So far from being a compliance with the will of the country, it is a direct defiance of that will.

But to follow public opinion is by no means the only duty of a President. There are occasions on which it behooves him to lead it. The present is such an occasion. The public mind is not made up upon the question of our future. It is not informed how much of the territory which lies at our mercy we can really use, and how much would be merely a burden to us. Accordingly one hears the most various opinions, from the extreme opinion that we ought not even to retain Puerto Rico to the opposite extreme that we ought to hold all land "over which the flag has once floated"—as if it had not once floated over the City of Mexico—and even some twelve hundred islands over which it has never floated at all.

We believe that the vast majority of those who concern themselves with the discussion seek the same object. They do not desire to despoil any race of men, white or yellow. They desire that we shall employ our victory "for the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate"; that we shall take so much of what we can take, and only so much as we can use with advantage to ourselves and to the present inhabitants. But how much that is they do not know.

That is precisely what they expect the President to tell them. He ought to be the best informed man in the United States upon the conditions and prospects of what have been Spanish possessions in the East as well as in the West Indies. He has better sources of information than anybody else, and he has a more direct responsibility than anybody else. His countrymen look to him, and they have a right to look to him, for enlightenment and guidance. He has been making a series of speeches which, if he had risen to the height of his opportunity, would have enlightened and guided them. Is there a single citizen of the United States who feels that he knows anything more about our colonial policy than he did before the President began to make speeches; that he has gathered anything of any value from all that moony talk about opportunities and responsibilities? "The hungry sheep look up, and are not fed."

Never was a more conspicuous failure to rise to the height of a great argument. Can anybody imagine either of the President's two living predecessors making such a series of speeches at such a juncture without saying something, something instructive, at all events something tangible? Can anybody imagine them merely drifting, and waiting for instructions from an uninstructed public opinion? The President's course is unworthy of the dignity of his office.

Since it is plain that the President does not even know what he wants, it is idle to expect that he should have any opinion upon the subsequent question what he means to do with it. Yet grave questions already confront him, questions of administration, which should be his peculiar concern, and questions of policy upon which it is his duty to recommend to Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." Yet not a ray of light comes from him upon either class of questions. Our administration in our new holdings is provisional and tentative. It is drifting, and he seems disposed to let it drift. Our policy is non-existent, and he has done nothing to bring it into being.

Here is one immediate and important question upon which we must at once take ground, but upon which we have no intimation what ground the President would like us to take. Are our dependencies to be administered like the British, upon the principle of the open door, for the benefit of all mankind, or like those of other nations, for our exclusive benefit, and with the door shut against the rest of mankind? Are we to emulate the colonial achievements of England, or to repeat the colonial history of Spain?

We have a very modern instance of an exclusive colonial policy. Our neighbor The Press publishes an interesting interview with an American merchant who has just returned from Madagascar. He has abandoned his business and left the island for good, for the reason that Madagascar is closed to American trade. Our principal trade to the island before the French occupation was in cotton cloths, upon which, under the Hovas, a duty was laid of about half a cent a yard. The French authorities have raised this duty, in the interest of French manufacturers, to two cents and a half, or five-fold. This has killed the American trade.

Now this is an example of Dingleyism in colonial affairs. It was the rule all over the world in the colonization of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The notion of all nations then was that the prosperity of the mother-country was the object of founding colonies, and that this prosperity was to be promoted by preventing the colonists from buying from any other country. That is still, as we see, the colonial policy of France. It has been the colonial policy of Spain. The only nation which has entirely discarded it is England, in whose crown colonies traders of every nation are admitted to trade upon equal terms with Englishmen. In our domestic politics we have clung to the mediaeval notion of exclusive trade. We have not only retained it, but we have exaggerated it, for nowhere out of China, and now not even in China, is there such a wall of exclusion as is reared in the Dingley tariff. The wall will not stand long. Our manufacturers have already had such a taste of the advantages of freer trade that they desire more. While the tariff wall is undermined at home, shall we erect it about our new dependencies abroad? Shall we give mankind the right to say that our commercial policy is as hostile to civilization as the commercial policy of Spain, which it displaces? That is one of the many urgent questions for answer to which the people look to the President, and look utterly in vain.

SPAIN'S UNFOUNDED CLAIM.

International law is undergoing revision and derangement every day at the hands of the Spanish Peace Commissioners in Paris in their attempt to make out a case showing our obligation to assume the Cuban debt. A Paris newspaper, the Temps, presents the Spanish argument thus:

"Spain claims that there cannot be an interregnum of sovereignty; that from the moment Spain abandons Cuba, it passes ipso facto and necessarily to the United States, and that the United States cannot repudiate either its prerogative or its obligation."

Historical precedent destroys all these assumptions. The liberation of Greece from Turkish rule by the intervention of England, France, and Russia offers a strikingly close parallel to the freeing of Cuba by the United States. Greece was exhausted and never would have won her independence by her unaided arms. The fleet of the three allied powers destroyed the Turkish fleet at Navarino and French troops drove the last of the Turkish forces from the Mona. But the sovereignty of Greece did not pass to its deliverers. There was a National Assembly; it elected CAPODISCRIAS President; he was assassinated, and presently there was anarchy. FINLAY says: "Greece was now without any legal central authority. The executive was incompetent to act. The Senate had been abolished by the National Assembly, and the National Assembly had been dissolved by the soldiery." Here was plainly "interregnum of sovereignty." Greece was in precisely the same situation that Cuba is in to-day. She had no real Government of her own, and she was under the protection of England, France, and Russia. Cuba has only a paper Government, and she is under our protection.

Neither Greece herself nor the three allied powers assumed any part of the Turkish debt. In the treaty signed at Constantinople in July, 1832, an indemnity of £462,480—40,000,000 piasters—was allowed to Turkey as a compensation for territory still held by the Sultan's troops but ceded by the treaty to Greece. As Greece had no money she borrowed 60,000,000f. of the ROTHSCHILDS, England, France, and Russia each giving a guarantee for one-third of the loan. Out of this money she paid the Turkish indemnity. Although she lost a large part of her territory and a population that she had taxed unmercifully, Turkey got rid of no part of her debt.

If Spain had voluntarily set Cuba free no doubt the treaty recognizing the independence of her colony would have provided that Cuba should assume an equitable portion of the debt of the nation. When Norway was separated from Denmark each assumed one-half of the public debt of the former united country. At the close of the Mexican war we paid Mexico $15,000,000, but it was for territory. We had taken Texas, but we took no debt with her—not even her own debt of $10,000,000, contracted during her career as a republic previous to her admission into the Union. When the United States bought the public lands of Texas, a part of the purchase money was retained in the Federal Treasury to pay the old Texas bonds.

The principle of law that a change in the form of a country's Government or a division of its territory releases it from no obligation binds Spain to pay her public debt in full, notwithstanding the loss of Cuba. It imposes no part of the burden on Cuba, because the debt, not having been incurred for her benefit, but only for her oppression and injury, no part of it is equitably or legally due from her to the holders of the bonds. Nor can we be held responsible for a penny of it.

We might with justice have demanded from Spain a very heavy money indemnity to reimburse us for the cost of the war which her unreasonableness provoked and made inevitable. The counter proposition that we ought to pay her Cuban debt is too preposterous for discussion. It has no basis in law, morals, or history.

CROKER AND THE CONTRIBUTORS.

The legal and moral responsibility of a boss to the men who give money to the campaign fund which enables him to perpetuate his sway is a subject not worth discussing. If the contributor of "fat" has been defrauded, reproaches yield him no satisfaction, the Penal Code offers him no redress.

It is understood that Mr. RICHARD CROKER, following the universal practice in hotly contested campaigns, has collected a fund to be employed in the canvass for State offices. The contributors to this fund gave money to Mr. CROKER, or to his representatives, because they desired the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor and were willing and eager to bear a share of the expenses of the campaign.

Having collected funds with the express understanding that they were to be employed for the expenses of Judge VAN WYCK'S campaign and to promote his chances of election, Mr. CROKER interfered in the judiciary nominations in this city in an outrageous and brutal fashion, thereby arousing public resentment to a degree and pitch of intensity that endangers and may defeat the Democratic candidate for Governor. Undoubtedly this is a flagrant breach of faith. Undoubtedly, also, the campaign contributors whose money Mr. CROKER has taken and perhaps made of no avail have no direct means of redress.

But how will Mr. CROKER'S appeal be met when he next asks for funds to carry on a State campaign? Will the experience of this year encourage men to continue making campaign contributions at the request of the perfectly reckless and unreasonable boss who with mulish obstinacy presses his personal hates to the bitter end even though the ticket and the cause of his party be sent to crushing defeat?

What do the contributors to the Democratic campaign fund think about it?

A DANGEROUS GERM.

The bubonic plague is a bacteriological mystery which medical science has not yet fathomed. In attempting to fathom it and bring the disease within the field of rational therapeutics, the doctors of Vienna have established a centre of infection in that city. The mysterious germ is at work. Its victims are as yet few, but they are increasing in number. The disquieting feature of the matter is that the doctors seem to have no control over it either to cure patients or to prevent the spread of the infection. Science has let loose a demon it does not know how to manage.

Two facts reported from Vienna are sufficient to show that the nature and habits of the bacillus of the bubonic plague are unknown to the doctors. The undertaker's men who prepared for burial the bodies of those who have died of the disease are required to swathe their hands in antiseptic wrappings. That indicates a fear of infection by contact. But the priest who administered the sacrament to one of the dying patients stood outside a closed window, being forbidden to enter the room. That precaution would be taken in the case of a germ disease of which the infection was communicated through the air. Evidently the doctors have not discovered the channel of infection. They seem to know nothing about the disease, except that it spreads rapidly, is malignant, uncontrollable, and terribly fatal.

We are not surprised to hear that Vienna is terrified and almost in a state of panic. The spread of typhoid may be arrested, in spite of the evidence to the contrary afforded by our Algerian experience. The germs of diptheria, smallpox, and tuberculosis are more or less manageable. We know them all by sight and we know how to kill them. They are measurably within the control of science. But this new scourge from the East defies the investigator and kills him at his work. If an expert with the microscope and the culture tubes, knowing perfectly well how dangerous was the work, and taking every precaution, is stricken, how can the lay public hope to escape if the infection spreads? The plague may repeat in Vienna the ravages of Bombay.

Conceivably it may do more and worse. It may ravage Europe as did the old plague that swept off half the population of cities. The chances are much against such a disaster. Probably all germ diseases may be called filth diseases. Infection is favored by unclean habits and warded off by clean living. European cities are cleaner than Bombay, and the chance of an uncontrollable spread of the plague is thereby much diminished. But if the bubonic germ has other vehicles than filth and exposure should become general, the people of Vienna would have no other defense than their constitutional power to resist infection. The killing and burning of the animals that had been inoculated with the germ for the purpose of producing attenuations indicates that scientific inquiry into the nature of the disease has been indefinitely postponed. After the experience of Vienna, no city is likely to permit further experimentation.

For bland, conscienceless, perhaps unconscious disregard of facts, the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW can give odds to any living orator. We take from what The Chicago Tribune calls "the leading Republican newspaper of New York," The Sun, the following statement as to Mr. DEPEW'S speech yesterday at Hillburn, where he presented Col. ROOSEVELT to a rural audience:

"Here again Dr. DEPEW made the introductory speech, in which he alluded to the return of prosperity which had come to the country after CLEVELAND and WILSON were buried and MCKINLEY and sound money had triumphed."

This is intended to impress Dr. DEPEW'S hearers with the fact that on the main issue of 1896 President CLEVELAND and Mr. WILSON were opposed to Mr. MCKINLEY; that they were defeated and he triumphed, and that this was the cause of the prosperity that has since followed. It is possible that Dr. DEPEW made his trusting audience believe that, but does he believe it himself? Does he not believe exactly the contrary? Does he not know that GROVER CLEVELAND was a square, aggressive foe of free silver, inflation, and repudiation, while Mr. MCKINLEY was still halting, and ready to compromise? Does he not know that the same statement is true of WILLIAM L. WILSON? And knowing these things, knowing how precious to every honest public man is his reputation, will Dr. DEPEW tell us what he thinks of the injunction: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor"?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Real troubles are so numerous in this world that the unwisdom of getting excited over imaginary ones ought to be obvious to everybody. It isn't, however, and decidedly amusing proof that it isn't can be found in the fact that the dwellers on Cape Cod, especially those of them who live in Provincetown, have worked themselves up into a state of fierce indignation at what they have agreed to call a base conspiracy, hatched in Plymouth and supported by the rest of Massachusetts, to rob the peninsula of its just dues. This plot, as revealed the other day to a horrified assemblage of Provincetowners by Mr. CHARLES W. FELT—presumably a gentleman of large leisure—is nothing less than a determined effort to make folks think that the Pilgrims sailed from England straight to Plymouth, without so much as once turning their pious eyes in the direction of Cape Cod, and the plotters are particularly anxious that a veil of oblivion should hide forever the fact that the famous "compact" was drawn up and signed while the Mayflower lay at anchor in Provincetown Harbor. This cruel wrong, the Coddites have decided, shall be redressed and, if need be, avenged. Just what they will do has not yet been settled, but they are going to do something, and then, unless they are much mistaken, Gov. WOLCOTT will bitterly regret the studied neglect of Cape Cod that has characterized all his speeches on Colonial topics, and as for Plymouth—well, when people know that the inscription on her monument, by not mentioning Provincetown, betrays low jealousy and an intention to deceive, then won't the Summer tourist spend his or her vacation fund somewhere else? Such, in effect, was Mr. FELT'S eloquent address, and it elicited vehement applause from his hearers. Now, it seems to us that Cape Cod would better let well enough alone. All the details of the Mayflower's voyage are either known by or accessible to everybody who has any interest in them. Therefore an attempt to conceal the facts would be so hopeless that we do not believe such attempt has been made. And cannot the silence of which Provincetown complains be more charitably explained? The Pilgrims did go there, of course, but though they were far from particular—as is shown by their selection of Plymouth as an abiding place—they departed as hastily as circumstances would permit. Does Provincetown want to have its rejection made a matter of constant, or even frequent, mention?

—By what we cannot help regarding as undeserved good fortune, Mme. PAULMIER, who recently went gunning for an editor in a Parisian newspaper office, has been made the object of elaborate condemnation by Herr MAX NORDAU. He declares, in the course of an article contributed to the Wiener Freie Presse, that in acting as she did Mme. PAULMIER brought no credit upon herself or her sex; that what has been called her "courageous defense" of her own and her husband's honor was really a cowardly abuse of privileges and exemptions accorded to women as the physically weaker half of humanity, and that in shooting a man who had not offended her simply because she could not find the man who had she exemplified the lack of reason which, whether justly or not, is often described as feminine. These, we confess with some humiliation—it is necessarily humiliating to agree with Herr MAX NORDAU—are about the ideas which we ourselves had entertained in regard to Mme. PAULMIER, and as many other persons equally wise and virtuous had doubtless held the same opinion, the impulsive Frenchwoman is decidedly in luck. For now those who have reprehended her conduct will reverse their judgment and endeavor as soon as possible to get out of harmony with the author of that mass of calumnies entitled "Degeneration." Some people, and probably not a few, will adopt the simple device of retracting all they have ever said or thought about the case, declare that the woman must have been all right if Herr MAX NORDAU says she was all wrong, and let it go at that. Whereby Mme. PAULMIER will profit greatly, and wherefore is she fortunate. Those of us who recoil from inconsistency must resort to other means. There is one ready at hand. Herr MAX NORDAU always draws false conclusions from true premises or true conclusions from false premises. In this instance, as his article shows, the trouble is with his premises. He says: "A woman who intrudes on the privacy of a man with whom she is not personally acquainted and begins to shoot at him commits a cowardly instead of an intrepid deed. She really attacks an unarmed opponent." From this we see that her lack of personal acquaintance with her victim is what caused Herr MAX NORDAU to condemn Mme. PAULMIER! If she had been an old friend the shooting would have been commendable! Here, evidently, is our avenue of escape. We can for once agree with the genius hater and still assert that he is wrong, as always, illogical, as always, and, as always, to be ridiculed and contradicted.

—There is much significance in the pains which have been taken in England to disprove the assertion of a German critic that, though the charge of the Lancers at Omdurman was magnificent, it was not war. When the first accounts of the battle came in, they gave the impression that the little company of horsemen had attacked a vastly greater number of dervishes, either out of sheer recklessness and bravado or because of a gross mistake on the part of a commanding officer. Another nation might have been willing to accept the first theory and to rejoice over the possession of heroes who were heroic merely for heroism's sake. The Britishers did both for a day or two, but they soon sobered down, and ever since they have been busy proving that the Lancers were something, and much, more than hunters after death, however glorious. And they have succeeded. It seems that the little troop was ordered to dislodge from a "nullah," or gully, what looked like a small body of the enemy. They trotted forward in a businesslike way to perform the job, and only when they were close to the dervishes did they see that they were riding against 1,500 well-armed men. To have retreated then would have been fatal. There was nothing to do but to cut their way through—and they did it. By that time the Berserker rage was up, and the Lancers, wounded and bleeding, as many of them were, begged for "another go at 'em," but Col. MARTIN, knowing that a second charge would be at a great cost of life, gave the order to dismount, and the soldiers fired from their carbines deadly volleys into the dismayed followers of the Khalifa, driving them back into the zone of fire of the Anglo-Egyptian infantry, by which many were killed. So there was a mistake, though a pardonable one, in the circumstances, and the accusation of indulging willfully in a useless "play to the gallery" falls to the ground, much to English satisfaction.

—It is rather discouraging, of course, to learn that the mine-owners in the vicinity of Santiago are finding it difficult to get men to work for them. What, according to West Indian standards, may be good wages are offered, and yet, according to the dispatches, neither the native laborers nor the many negroes who have been starved out of Jamaica show any inclination to become self-supporting in the one way immediately open to them. But though the situation is not what the friends of the Cubans—if such there be—would like, too much importance should not be ascribed to it. The Antillean negro is the Antillean negro, wherever he may be, and he only toils as a last resort. As for the white men, it must be remembered that for them hard manual labor like mining is more or less nearly impossible. This is partly because of inherited habits and customs, partly—and in no small degree—the result of the climate. Many a Northerner has gone to the West Indies firmly resolved to show the lazy natives that intelligent industry is there, as elsewhere, a road to wealth. Six months later most of those Northerners are to be found sitting on verandas and allowing their crops to struggle with the weeds unaided. There is laziness and laziness, especially in the tropics.

—Several great hospitals of the modern kind, it is reported, are to be erected in Havana as soon as the Americans get control there. Now, hospitals are good things, no doubt, but they should not be made an excuse for neglecting or deferring the general work of sanitation. The Spaniards had some excellent hospitals, supported by the inhabitants of the capital for their own benefit, and they were always well filled. The trouble was that the city had sewers that were worse than none, and such street cleaning as the rain did not do went mostly undone. It is to be hoped that Spanish mistakes are not to be duplicated. Prevention is better than cure.

"CIVILIANISM" IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES has been so earnest in its endeavor to do justice to the army in the past that I trust it will endeavor to secure justice in the future. What the public are pleased to call "Algerism" has always been known to the army in one form or another as "civilianism." If another reorganization must come, let it be conducted by those who would not usually be supposed to be most fitted for the purpose.

I would suggest that for a commission to do this there can be nothing better or more certain to take the responsibility for good or ill results than one composed of the commanding General in command of the entire army, with a general staff composed of the heads of the several staff departments. Let the Secretary of War represent the army in all its relations to the Executive and to Congress, and let him represent the Executive in all his relations to the army, and let him command the commanding General, if necessary or desirable; but let the commanding General command the entire army, staff as well as line. This can be accomplished simply by executive order and without further action on the part of Congress.

Gen. Miles has, as all our commanding Generals before him have had, a happy faculty of straitening out military matters when allowed to do it. If the army were thus placed in the hands of the men most eminent in that profession, instead of in the hands of civilians, no matter how eminent, all or nearly all reorganization would be found unnecessary.

A STAFF OFFICER.

New York, Oct. 24, 1898.

LANDLORDISM AND TRUSTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much that "Fairplay" states in defense of trusts is indisputable. In union there is not only strength but economy in every direction, benefit from which should accrue both to producer and consumer in the natural order of things. So evident and so inevitable is the tendency toward union or copartnership of similar interests that it is easy to predict that in the near future every industry will be syndicated. In all this there is not of necessity any sinister influence whatever—it is natural evolution.

Yet we know that there is a sinister element in trusts which "Fairplay" ignores. Some time since there appeared in one of the comic papers a cartoon representing a capitalist, manufacturer, and laborer, each looking very prosperous and happy, waiting for the gates marked Cuba to be opened. But there was one most important typical personage conspicuous by his absence; perhaps he had got there already, he usually gets there first, for there is no political sanctum of which he has not the entrée; or, perhaps, he was in the guise of the capitalist, whom he controls. This personage typifies the parasite of industry, the upas of civilization, the barrier in the path of democratic progress, and the element which converts honest co-operative enterprises into malignant trusts. I mean, in short, landlordism.

Take, for instance, any monopoly and you will find it traceable to monopoly in land, made feasible by the low, undistinguishable tax rate on the value of land. A syndicate is thus enabled to buy up secretly and hold land, not for purposes of development, but in order to shut out others from developing it. Not co-operative, but monopolistic, syndicates are formed, their area by joining hands continually increasing, and their power becoming a menace to the stability of democratic government.

H. H. L.

N. Pelham, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1898.

Religion and Morality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As regards this question of Church unity, so lately under Episcopal discussion, let me suggest that while we are waiting for a consummation so devoutly to be wished, the world might be made much better by Church competition. Let each sect undertake to offer for inspection the best brand of morality and philanthropy as taught by its preachers and practiced by their hearers, and then the charge brought against Christendom that its Bible is not its law book will lose much of its force. The law of the land enforces two of the commandments—let the churches look after the eight in regard to which it is silent.

For example, there is the third commandment, supposed to be directed against not only perjury, which is punishable by law, but ordinary, every day lying, which isn't. No other sin than this same lying is oftener denounced in the Bible, but how often is it denounced from the modern pulpit? George Eliot describes a church member in whom "the old Adam lied behind the counter all the week, while the new one interested himself in Sunday school work." It is to be feared that, among those who, (as the Prayer Book cautiously puts it,) profess and call themselves Christians there are many men and women of many sects whom this description would suit to a nicety. Surely it is full time for the churches, one and all, to strive to put down the charge brought against them by outsiders that their members have more religion than morality.

CLARA MARSHALL.

New York, Oct. 24, 1898.

Our Pension System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hold extreme views as to the great amount of fraud, injustice, and political demoralization involved in our pension system, but is not a mistake made in comparing it as a National burden with the cost of the war establishments of Europe? Our pension money is drawn from all taxpayers, and at once handed back to persons who expend it for food, clothing, etc., just as it would have been expended by those who paid the taxes. The production of wealth in the United States is but slightly diminished because of the pensions, and about the only economic waste is in the cost of collecting and disbursing the money. The burden of armaments to Europe consists in the entire withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of men from productive industries, and in their entire support in idleness by the producing classes. This manifest difference, as a National burden, between our pension list and European war expenses is usually ignored by writers on the evils of our pension system.

SOLDIER OF 1861-65.

New York, Oct. 24, 1898.

A Compliment to Mr. Danforth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You publish to-day a letter from Mr. H. W. Mead of Brooklyn assailing in vague generalities the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor. The writer does not, because he cannot, make one definite statement derogatory to the character of Elliot Danforth. In the minds of the honest men of both parties such a weak tirade of pointless abuse is a compliment to Mr. Danforth. In singling out one particular candidate Mr. Mead in his bitterness makes it appear that he is airing some personal spite rather than any fair criticism. And if in his bitterness he cannot make one definite charge it is certainly very flattering to Mr. Danforth.

DAVID D. THOMPSON.

New York, Oct. 24, 1898.

Two Democratic Votes Lost.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial to-day headed "Mr. Croker as a Politician" you say that "undoubtedly it will deprive the Democratic State ticket of a great many votes"—referring to the effort to bring the judiciary into the dragnet of the machine.

Two facts demonstrate the truth of your prediction. One is that I who had intended voting the Democratic ticket will be forced to vote for the Republican or not at all—the other is that a friend of mine makes the same declaration. I conclude that if two instances have come within my knowledge it is probable that hundreds, even thousands, may do likewise.

D. P. B.

New York, Oct. 24, 1898.

As to Justice Daly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In re Justice Daly: If there were no other cause or blemish for retiring Judge Daly from his judicial position, I think, irrespective of sect, party, or nationality, that the fact of his having been allowed to retain his position on the bench for two terms, or twenty-eight years, should be quite sufficient for him to feel grateful. During his period in office he received $425,000, a very comfortable sum, indeed, drawn from the public funds, to retire on, and for poor work performed, it is alleged. Now, to be candid, shouldn't you think that Justice Daly ought to be satisfied and agree to give some other equally good and eminent lawyer a show? Surely the "Justice" doesn't think that a man has to be taken care of during the time of his dotage, or claim a life interest in the job? "He who receives a good turn should never forget it, and he who does one should never remember it."

ABRAM JORDAN.

New York, Oct. 24, 1898.

Mr. Gordon Is Very Much Alive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in to-day publication of your paper an obituary notice of my death. As I am very much in evidence at the present time, I trust you will not discontinue my subscription to your valued paper, and, if not too much trouble, give me the source of your information.

CHARLES W. GORDON.

Fisher's Island, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1898.

[We present our compliments to Mr. Gordon. We are glad he is alive, and trust he will so continue until long after the expiration of the period sometimes called the "allotted span." We trust, also, that he will continue a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which we shall strive, as heretofore, to make worthy of his perusal. The item of which Mr. Gordon complains was furnished by the Standard News Association. It is a blunder of a kind that happens about once in a dozen years or so. No care or foresight can guard against it, especially when the misinformation is supplied, as in this instance, by an agency which is usually trustworthy.—Ed. TIMES.]

A Popular Bond—For Speculators.

From The Springfield Republican. (Ind.)

Those 3 per cent. bonds sold to the people at par are now quoted in the market at 105¾. And few of them remain where they were originally placed. It was a popular loan only in the sense of affording a 5 per cent. popular speculation. Sold at the present quotation the bonds would have netted the Government $11,500,000 more than was actually obtained for the issue.

NUGGETS.

Cranks.

A man with a single idea is a crank. That's why so many men are not cranks.—Vaccination.

Good Reason.

He—Why are you so cold?
She—It may be because you are something of a frost.—Indianapolis Journal.

Lucky Li!

Li didn't marry the Dowager after all. It was only a joke. And it would have been no joke had the story been true.—Philadelphia North American.

The Business End of It.

A Kansas couple were married before the camera. They took each other for better or worse, but the artist took both of them for the cash there was in it.—Denver Post.

A Mystery.

"Pa," said the Alderman's little son, "is there any truth in the story that George Washington never told a lie?"

"Yes, I guess there is," was the reply.

"Well," continued the embryo statesman, "I don't see how he ever got his pull in politics."—Chicago News.

THE MELLOW DRAMA LEADING MAN.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Me eyes are black as blackest night,
Me teeth are glistening white;
Me face of tinted putty paste,
Upon it not a blight.

Me stature is of lofty height,
Me hair is raven hue;
Me voice is soft as purling brook,
A-rippling meadows through.

I placid am as any lamb,
Until me ire is raised,
And then I tear and bite out chunks
Of atmosphere, half crazed.

And those a-watching me in front,
They marvel at me power,
A raging lion thus to spring
From out a fragrant flower.

To tatters I me passion tear,
I roar and stamp me rage,
As back and forth and up and down
I tread the creaking stage.

I hurl the villian from the cliff,
Denounce him loud and clear,
And stepping then into the wings
I "shake him" for the beer.

SPAIN IN DEEP DESPAIR

Burdened with Debt, the Madrid Government Sees Little Hope for the Future.

SURPRISED AT OUR TERMS

The Spanish Commission Insists that the United States Should Assume at Least Part of the Cuban Debt.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The American Peace Commissioners were in session to-day from 10 A. M. to almost 2 P. M., when they repaired to the joint session. They took with them a carefully prepared written answer to the amended proposals of the Spaniards regarding Cuba.

The session of the joint commission began to-day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and ended at 6:45 P. M. The adjournment was until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday next.

Guam, in the Ladrone Islands, has been chosen by the Americans for the United States, under the terms of the protocol, and its cession has been confirmed by the Spanish Commission. Details of minor importance alone remain to be decided upon in connection with the cession of Puerto Rico, the formal transfer of which is practically accomplished.

The chief matter considered at to-day's session was the American reply to Spain's revised and renewed propositions of the last meeting, and the indications are that the Cuban question will be disposed of this week. But no details have been given out by either side regarding Spain's presentment of Friday last or the American answer to the same submitted to-day.

The consideration by the commissions of the Puerto Rican and Ladrones questions has now been merged with the Cuban question, and all the points involved are being carried forward to a simultaneous conclusion. When this has been arrived at the Philippine question will be taken up. Of course, there is a possibility of a disagreement, and if the Spaniards, if the American Commissioners decide not to assume any portion of the Cuban indebtedness, may announce their unwillingness to proceed any further with negotiations based upon the protocol.

Should the Spaniards decide to do this, it will be because they wish to excite the pity of their creditors and of other nations. The Cortes may then be asked to indorse their action.

In fact, Spaniards may even prefer a resumption of hostilities to acquiescence in the American refusal to share their financial burden. The Americans, however, have intimated to the Spaniards the possibility that Spain may at some future period be able to deal with an independent Cuban Government regarding the assumption of the provincial and municipal portions of the Cuban debt, which is estimated to have been $150,000,000 before the last rebellion in Cuba broke out, and $500,000,000 contracted since 1895.

But, should independent Cuba, as she undoubtedly would, refuse to assume more than her proportion of the debt, based on actual betterments in Cuba, and only, even in this case, of obligations contracted previous to 1895, Spain would be compelled to appeal to her people and confront them with practically seven-eights of the debt contracted before the last revolution, and the whole $500,000,000 contracted since. Spain would also be compelled to declare her inability to meet her obligations, and this, at present, seems to the Spaniards a more bitter alternative than to accept the United States' refusal to share the Cuban debt, with all that this means, the idea being that the Spaniards would be able to call the attention of their creditors to their unyielding though fruitless efforts in their behalf.

Finally, it is said that there are persons high in the Spanish councils who claim to believe that Spain would rather submit dumbly and helplessly to decimation or dismemberment than confront this continued financial burden. One course would leave her pride unsullied, it is claimed, and the other is regarded as doubtful, if not impossible of adoption within the boundaries of national solvency.

Spain, however, will not break off the present negotiations before having proposed that the United States share half the insular debt, which, in such a proposition may be placed at $700,000,000, the interest on which Spain would undertake to assume at a reduction of the interest rate to 2 per cent., thus, as she may urge, practically reducing it to $126,000,000, the portion proposed to be borne by the United States or guaranteed thereby.

Such a proposition would not be accepted by the United States, either directly or in behalf of Cuba.

SPAIN THINKS US RELENTLESS.

MADRID, Oct. 24.—The Imparcial to-day says: "No victor ever treated the vanquished as the United States is treating Spain. The Government has received a grave dispatch from Puerto Rico announcing that the American General there is acting toward Spain as the European nations have treated China. He ordered a Spanish steamer to embark the remainder of the Spanish troops at Puerto Rico, in spite of the protests of her Captain, who had orders to go to Havana to embark sick soldiers. Our Government will probably protest against such action."

TO CLAIM THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris says the American Peace Commissioners at Friday's joint meeting will definitely insist upon the annexation of the Philippine Islands to the United States.

PUERTO RICO EVACUATED.

Last Detachment of Spanish Troops Sails on the Montevideo—Insular Cabinet Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Admiral Schley, dated San Juan, announcing that the evacuation of Puerto Rico was completed yesterday by the sailing of the last detachment of Spanish troops.

SAN JUAN, Oct. 24.—General Ortega embarked yesterday on board the Spanish steamer Montevideo and was saluted from the shore. He made a speech declaring that the island had surrendered by order from Madrid, adding that he would never have given it up without such an order.

Rear Admiral Schley and his staff are on board the Newark, and ready to start for the United States. They are only awaiting the arrival of Commander Snow, who is to take command of the United States naval station at San Juan.

Col. Hunter, Secretary of the United States Military Commission, leaves Ponce on Oct. 26 on board the Philadelphia, being in poor health.

The efficient work of the United States Commission has won popularity for its members among the people of San Juan, and a number of graceful farewells have been exchanged.

A movement has been started to send a Puerto Rican Commission to Washington in order to represent to the authorities there the needs of the people of this island.

The members of the Insular Cabinet took the oath of allegiance to the United States yesterday. They will issue a manifesto announcing their resolution to avoid partisan politics and end party strife.

About $12,000 have been collected as customs duties since Oct. 18, the day the United States formally took possession of Puerto Rico.

To Map the Coast of Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The coast survey steamer Blake, under command of D. S. Wainwright, brother of the commander of the Gloucester, has been ordered to Puerto Rico to map the coast of that island. The new operations are at the instance of the Navy Department, which during the war found the Spanish charts utterly unreliable, as evidenced in one instance by the running aground of the Massachusetts in entering Guanica on a spot indicated on the Spanish chart to have eleven fathoms of water.

47th New York at San Juan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A cable dispatch was received at the War Department to-day saying that the Chester had sailed from Ponce, taking the Forty-seventh New York to San Juan.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Annie Russell as a Star in a New Play from the French.

"CATHERINE" AT THE GARRICK

Mrs. Le Moyne's Fine Acting—"The Belle of New York" and "Cyrano de Bergerac."

Annie Russell, making her first appearance in New York as a star, at the Garrick Theatre last night, acted a rôle almost similar to the one she sustained briefly some years ago in a rather slender piece by Sydney Grundy, called "The New Woman." The new play, however, is of a much more pretentious, not to say formidable, quality than Grundy's.

"Catherine" was written by Henri Lavedan, a Frenchman, who is ranked among the foremost dramatists of his country, in this hour, and it contains some characteristic philosophy and rhetoric. Dramatically it may be said to resemble, more or less remotely, not only "The New Woman" and "Caste" and "Le Maitre de Forges" and "An Unequal Match," but also the irrepressible "Cyrano de Bergerac," for George Mantel is a Cyrano, minus the Gascon blood, the green moonlight, the balcony, and the nose.

For an act and a half, "Catherine," in its English dress, is a surprisingly good play, interesting in its development of a pretty love story, simple and natural in construction, and wholly logical. But when Catherine Vallon, the poor music teacher, burdened by the care of a helpless family, has been duly released from her promise to marry a poor man, in order that she may wed a wealthy Duke whom she loves, and, instead of beaming with speechless joy, argues with the poor man and refuses (for a long while) to accept the release, it seems that the logic has taken wings along with the simplicity and the naturalness. The act drop is delayed five minutes, perhaps, (it seems ten,) the interest, well-sustained until then, perceptibly flags, the spell is broken.

Yet, one can figure out, as the play goes on, that M. Lavedan means a great deal in his seemingly superfluous scene. We ought to learn from it how exquisite is Mlle. Vallon's sensibility, how fine her pride, how keen her perceptions of right and wrong. But, as a matter of fact, it only tires us.

Then comes an act which partly reminds one of the primitive humors of such plays as "The Victims" and "The Rough Diamond," though its quality changes as it nears its climax. The scene between the disillusioned young husband and the wicked, neurotic woman is certainly direct and strong, and the inevitable discovery of the two by the young wife is so managed as to make it effective, in spite of its antiquity.

As a matter of fact, everything has been done that can be done, probably, in the way of devising dramatic situations, and there is no intent to blame M. Lavedan too severely for the reminiscent character of some parts of his play. It is sufficiently modern, especially in its treatment of burning social questions, and some of its episodes are actually novel, as, for instance, the brisk and telling scene between the husband and his wife's discarded lover just before the last curtain. The ethics of this passage we do not pretend to understand, but it certainly "goes," as the saying is.

On the whole, "Catherine," though assuredly not a lively play, is an exceedingly meritorious one, relatively considered, and as for its performance, that deserves cordial recognition for its own sake. Nearly all the acting is admirable.

Miss Russell denotes the traits of Catherine with her usual graphic skill, her expression of love for her art is delightfully sincere, and her revelation of joy in the scene in which the Duke's offer of marriage is laid before her is at least equally effective. Her tears, too, are real tears, and she does not need to shed many of them for pathetic effect. It cannot be said that she is found wanting in any single scene, while in some of the most complex passages her facility is really surprising. Yet Catherine is a monotonous rôle, and heavy.

The first honors of the evening were equally shared (to speak as moderately as possible) by Sarah Cowell-Le Moyne in the rôle of the wise, warm-hearted, far-seeing dowager. This is surely the most original of all M. Lavedan's personages, and Mrs. Le Moyne's performance gave the rôle its full vale. She has diction, grace, style, pathos, and humor at her command, and the beautiful variety of her acting is as noteworthy as its sincerity.

For the rest, Elsie de Wolfe lends force and distinction to the disagreeable rôle of an utterly bad woman, and plays one exceedingly frank scene in an effective yet artistically discreet way; W. J. Le Moyne touches with an artist's hand the simple traits of old Vallon, Frank Worthing acts with fervor, though he talks badly; Joseph Holland makes the best of a thankless part.

Of May Buckley's portrayal of an afflicted girl, and Ethel Barrymore's impersonation of a well-bred, tender-hearted young lady, a few kind words might also be printed if there were time.

The costumes of Miss de Wolfe and Mrs. Le Moyne are marvels of taste and expensiveness, and the scenic dress is new and appropriate.

Duke de Coutras	Frank Worthing
George Mantel	Joseph Holland
M. Vallon	W. J. Le Moyne
Baron Fouard	J. G. Saville
M. Lucas	Robert Hickman
Frederic	Francis Sedgwick
Paul	Gretta Carr
Duchess de Coutras	Sarah Cowell-Le Moyne
Catherine Vallon	Annie Russell
Helen, Viscountess de Grissolles	Elsie De Wolfe
Baroness Frouard	Dora Goldthwaite
Madeleine de Coutras	Ethel Barrymore
Blanche Vallon	May Buckley
Jeanne	Georgie Mendum
Louise	Marion Kirk

"IL TROVATORE" IN ENGLISH.

A Fair Performance by the Castle Square Opera Company.

Verdi's "Il Trovatore" was performed last night by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre. It ought to be said that a tradition of the Italian opera stage credits "Il Trovatore" with the power to draw a large audience when all other operas fail, but of late years the public has shown a most reprehensible disposition to ignore this tradition. Last night was no exception to the rule, and there were more empty chairs in the orchestra than there are wont to be at the American in these days of enthusiasm and prosperity. This was all the more strange since "Il Trovatore" was one of the big successes of last season at the American.

It must have given old opera goers—and there were a few in the house—a thrill to behold a wellclad Count di Luna, a Leonora in a new gown, a chorus in dresses ungnawed by the tooth of time, and some new scenery. Tradition does not associate these things with the "Pinafore" of grand opera. The management of the Castle Square Opera Company deserves much credit for the manner in which the opera was put on the stage. Especially in the anvil chorus scene was there a noticeable revival of life. The scene itself was effective, and the lights were excellently managed, while the chorus had appropriate stage business. There was a little too much electric light from the anvils, but too much is so much more unusual than too little in this opera that forgiveness is easy.

Miss Adelaide Norwood made her first appearance here as Leonora. She has sung in Boston, and pleased the public there. She is a woman of comely appearance, and has undoubtedly had experience in grand opera. Her voice is fresh, unworn, and sweet, but it is altogether too small for such a rôle as that which she essayed last night, and she was unable to cope with the florid passages with which Verdi has equipped his heroine. The honors of the evening fell to Miss Lizzie MacNichol, who sang the music of Azucena with abundant dramatic force, in spite of the fact that she was obviously suffering from a severe cold. Her experience enabled her to overcome many difficulties, and to enlist the interest of the audience, where less skillful singers would have failed in the circumstances.

"Il Trovatore" is practically a quartet opera; consequently there are only two other singers who call for special mention. These are Joseph Sheehan, as Manrico, and W. G. Stewart, as the Count di Luna. The former is gifted with a voice which has indisputable value, but he unfortunately does not always use it with good judgment. He imparted more dramatic force than usual to his work last night, and consequently won the high favor of the audience. Mr. Stewart sang the Count's music with considerable grace and warmth, but his voice and style are hardly robust enough to give the best possible results. The chorus did its work with a will, and the orchestra was simply tolerable. To-night the quartet will consist of Yvonne de Treville, soprano; Miss Tomlins, contralto; William Lavin, tenor, and Mr. Stewart, baritone.

"THE JOLLY MUSKETEERS."

Jefferson De Angelis Cordially Received in the Opera at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Jefferson De Angelis has come to this city early with "The Jolly Musketeers," his new comic opera, by Julian Edwards and Stanislaus Stange, but not too early to gain the warm approval at the crowded Lafayette Opera House of a host of those who had laughed at him before and found enough to laugh at again in this agreeably musical and decidedly funny production.

Mr. De Angelis shared with Harry MacDonough the applause of the evening, as well as the almost two hours' of continuous activity on the stage. Washington indicated its appreciation of the catchy numbers by demands for interminable repetitions. The quartet in the second act, by Miss Hollins, Miss Waltzinger, Miss Frederick, and Miss Hendee, proved an extremely popular incident.

More of "Cyrano de Bergerac."

That long nose of Rostand's Gascon sentimentalist has been poked into American theatricals with great effect this season. While Mr. Marsfield's fine production of "Cyrano de Bergerac" is still drawing big crowds at the Garden Theatre, another English version of the French play, prepared by Augustin Daly, was acted in the Borough of Brooklyn last night. In this, which has already been sufficiently described in THE NEW YORK TIMES, (for any expression of critical opinion concerning it may best be deferred until it is seen at Daly's Theatre,) Ada Rehan appears as Roxane, Charles Richman as Cyrano, Mrs. Gilbert as the Duenna, Sydney Herbert as de Guiche, and William Owen as Ragueneau.

In Boston another version of "Cyrano de Bergerac" was produced, in a showy manner, at the Castle Square Theatre last night. J. J. Gilmour, a tall, good-looking Canadian actor, often seen here in melodrama, played the Knight of the Long Nose, to the Roxane of Lillian Lawrence, the Christian of Charles Mackay, the de Guiche of William Humphrey, and the Ragueneau of W. C. Masson.

"The Belle of New York" Again.

"The Belle of New York" began a two weeks' engagement at the Casino last night. Dan Daly, the eccentric comedian, heads the cast, and as the President of the Young Men's Rescue League and Anti-Cigarette Society of Cohoes carries most of the comic part during the two acts and six scenes of the play. He is supported by an unusually strong company of its kind. D. L. Don, as a polite Dutch lunatic, has a part that creates unbounded merriment. Catherine Lloyard appears as a "comic opera Queen," Louise Beaudet as a gay Parisienne, and Helen Lord as the Salvation Army lassie.

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S.—The two burlesques continue the feature at this theatre, followed by an interesting olio.

EDEN MUSEE.—New cinematographe views were shown last evening, and the Gypsy Orchestra rendered an entertaining programme.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The patrons of this house were well pleased with last night's presentation of "Jim, the Penman," by the Donnelly Stock Company, and, like the previous revivals, the entire performance was excellent.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—An interesting vaudeville feast was furnished at this theatre yesterday. The bill included Mme. Janauschek in her comedietta, Williams and Walker, Kara, Bessie Bonehill, the Nawns, in the rollicking Irish skit, and Josephine Gassman.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—The production of "Fanchon" by the Columbus Theatre stock company was a success, and was well received by a good sized audience. Miss Una Abell gave an admirable performance in the title rôle, and Emmet Corrigan as Landry acquitted himself creditably.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—"In Gotham" continues its prosperous run. Novelties are constantly being added by Richard Carle, Josephine Hall, and the other members of the cast. The olio which precedes the burlesque was strengthened by the addition of Kelly and Ashly, two clever acrobats, who perform their feats on a billiard table.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"Clorindy; or, The Origin of the Cake Walk," with the big cast of colored people, continues as the star feature of the bill, which includes, in adition, Camp, the Sisters Macarte, the Behrwell trio, the Metwest troupe of Russian jugglers and dancers, Mason and Forbes, Duncan, and Raymond and Kurkamp.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—It would be difficult to put together a cleverer or more entertaining bill than that which was presented yesterday, consisting of a sketch by Harry Lacy, entitled "Bob Rackett's Pajamas," acrobatic comicality by Caron and Herbert, the wargraph, Mlle. Orbasany, James Richard Glenroy, Robert Fischer, and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Cumberland '61," Franklyn Fyles's war drama, was creditably presented last night by a company composed of different players than when seen here last. Madeline Merli is cast as Alice Ainsley, August Halbach played the part of Gordon Grayne, Ellana Maris was an excellent colored woman, and C. Blanchet Rice winsome as Pink. Grace Wolverton was the widow, Thomas MacLarney the villain, S. K. Chester the mountaineer, R. V. Ferguson the cadet, and Leslie Matthews the Indian.

THEATRE MANAGER ASSAULTED.

John Kahn of the Columbus Theatre Blames Messrs. Mordaunt and Block for His Injuries.

In a dispute yesterday afternoon growing out of money and business matters, in the offices of Mordaunt & Block, in the Knickerbocker Building, at Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway, John Kahn, the lessee and manager of the Columbus Theatre in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was assaulted and badly beaten. He has a blackened eye, a wound on his check where he was bitten, and an ugly bruise on his head. According to his story his assailants were Block and Mordaunt themselves, and he has engaged legal advice to see what redress he can obtain.

It seems, taking Mr. Kahn's statement of the case, that he had a contract with Mordaunt & Block for the production of different plays each week in his theatre by what was known as the Mordaunt & Block Stock Company. Last week "As You Like It" was produced, but after the second night the attendance was so poor and the receipts so small that on Saturday Mary Shaw, the leading lady of the company, averring that she saw no prospect of the payment of her salary, refused at the last moment to play her part. There was no understudy to take her place, and the consequence was that the performance had to be abandoned and the people got their money back.

Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, Mr. Kahn says, he went down to the office of Mordaunt & Block to talk the matter over. He says that he noticed when he went in that Mr. Block locked the door after them. In the course of the conversation Mr. Kahn says he called attention to the fact that Mordaunt & Block owed him $240. This, he alleged, was the signal for an assault upon him by these gentlemen, in the course of which Mr. Block struck him over the eye and bit him on the cheek, while Mr. Mordaunt struck him so heavily and so repeatedly on the head with a cane that he was rendered unconscious.

When he came to his senses, he says, he found himself alone in the room, with the door locked from the outside. His cries for help attracted the attention of Herman Friedman, who has offices in the same building, and the door was broken in and Kahn released. Dr. James McCauley of 49 West Thirty-ninth Street was summoned, and cauterized the wound on the cheek.

An effort was made last night to see Messrs. Block and Mordaunt to get their side of the story, but they could not be found.

Mr. Kahn's theatre was running as usual last night, playing "Fanchon, the Cricket." Mr. Kahn has guaranteed the salaries of the members of the company for the present week. After this week the theatre will be run as a combination house.

Colored Man Shot at Coney Island.

Frederick Tabor, twenty-seven years old, a colored watchman for the Broadway Hotel, on Sea Beach Walk, Coney Island, was shot twice in the stomach last night by Robert Johnson of 27 Thompson Street, Manhattan. Tabor will die. He says that Thompson was endeavoring to break into the hotel at the time of the shooting. Roundsman Martin arrested Johnson and found the revolver in his clothes. No doctor could be found on Coney Island, and Tabor had to lie without medical attention for over an hour until the arrival of an ambulance.

ANTI-BARREN ISLAND LEAGUE.

Letters from Candidates Defining Their Position in Respect to the Nuisances.

Some time ago the Anti-Barren Island League addressed letters to the candidates of the Democratic and Republican Parties for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and State Engineer, and to the Senators and Assemblymen from Greater New York, asking an expression of their views and intentions, if elected, regarding the nuisances on Barren Island. A score or more replies have already been received, in which the writers, with few exceptions, give direct answers, pledging themselves implicitly to do all in their power to secure an abatement of the nuisances complained against.

Elliot Danforth, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, writes: "In reply to your letter, I would say that in the event of my election I shall favor any and all legislation that will promote the comfort, health, and happiness of my fellow-citizens. If the conditions to which you allude have existed, I am surprised that relief along the lines suggested has not already been afforded."

E. A. Bond, Republican candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, says: "If I am elected, I shall endeavor in all respects to carry out the laws of the State as they now exist, and as they shall be enacted hereafter, with a view to the greatest possible service to the State, and protection to every individual citizen. The particular matters which you call to my attention have up to this time been unknown and unheard of by me. If elected, I shall investigate with reference to them with a view to performing my duties in the premises according to the right of the case."

Martin Schenck, Democratic candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, writes: "From personal knowledge of the conditions existing, and from the several reports bearing on the case with which I am somewhat familiar, I am free to say that I would use every endeavor, if in position to be of any assistance in the case, to have the nuisance abated, and would favor the enactment of laws looking to that end."

David F. Davis, Republican candidate in the Fourth Senatorial District, Kings County, writes:

"I am constrained to believe that the charter of the Greater City of New York provides fully for the proper and just solution of the matters in complaint, and that, therefore, the Municipal Legislature, rather than the State Legislature, is the one whose views you should desire to know, and whose favorable action your league should covet. It is my desire to act in all matters as a legislator as I have acted in the past, viz., to the end that each and every individual shall have the proper and full enjoyment of his Constitutional rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If the liberties or the happiness of any citizen or body of citizens is encroached upon because some other person, or persons or corporation or corporations are going beyond what are their proper liberties, then I am for the correction of it. I think this will fully guarantee to you what would be my position upon the matters in question."

Edward H. Fallows, Republican candidate of the Twenty-first Assembly District, New York County, writes: "I beg to say that I have not had an opportunity of investigating the matter or of hearing the other side, but if such nusances do exist, I am in favor of absolutely abating them by all means. As to the particular legislation you propose, I would say that when any measure may come to a practical issue at Albany, if I am elected I shall act on my best judgment, after an impartial investigation, for the good of the whole community, and I shall not at any time be found ready to vote bind myself down to any particular phase of any particular question—in other words, in all questions I propose to leave myself free to act in the best light and in the last light that I can get on the subject."

All the other answers were promises in direct words to aid in the redress sought. Their writers were as follows: Frederic Storm, Republican candidate for member of Assembly in the Second District, Queens County; William A. Sweetser, Democratic candidate for member of Assembly in the Nineteenth District, New York County; Samuel V. Searing, Democratic candidate for member of Assembly in the Third District, Queens County; Charles F. Reinhardt, Republican candidate for Assembly in the Fifteenth District, Kings County; Julius L. Vieman, Republican candidate for Assembly for the Ninth Disdrict, Kings County; John Patrick Broderick, Republican candidate for Assembly in the Second District, Kings County; George Wilbur Doughty, Republican candidate, Third Assembly District, Queens County; Charles E. Twombly, Republican candidate for Senator from Queens County; Richard Conn, Republican candidate for the Sixth Assembly District, New York County; John Ford, Republican candidate, Nineteenth Senatorial District, New York County; Bernard F. Martin, Democratic candidate, Thirteenth Senatorial District, New York County; Joseph A. Guider, Democratic candidate, Eleventh Assembly District, Kings County; Francis P. Gallagher, Democratic candidate, Seventh Assembly District, Kings County; Jacob A. Livingston, Republican candidate, Twenty-first Assembly District, Kings County; James Norton, Democratic Senatorial candidate, Queens County.

SPAIN'S CABINET CRISIS.

Gen. Correa, Minister of War, Tenders His Resignation.

MADRID, Oct. 24.—The Minister of War, Gen. Correa, has resigned.

A dispatch from Madrid last night said Gen. Correa, the Spanish Minister of War, had threatened to resign unless the Government upheld the action of Gen. Chinchilla, the Captain General of Madrid, who last week imprisoned Señor Figuerea, a member of the Chamber of Deputies and editor of the Nacional, for publishing an article not previously submitted to the censor. The friends of Señor Figuerea claimed he was not subject to arrest, as he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

On Friday last Señor Gamazo, the Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, resigned as a protest against the arrest of Señor Figuerea.

DR. GUILFORD IN COURT.

The Bridgeport Woman Again Remanded for Fifteen Days.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Dr. Nancy Guilford, the midwife of Bridgeport, Conn., who is wanted there on the charge of murder in the second degree in connection with the death of Emma Gill, the victim of the Yellow Mill Pond tragedy, was again brought up on remand to-day at the Bow Street Police Court. After she had been formally identified by Detective Cronin the prisoner was remanded for fifteen days, in order to give her counsel time to apply for a habeas corpus or to introduce some other defense.

Counsel for the prisoner, during the course of the day's proceedings, said he wished to deny the report that his client had admitted her guilt. The effect of the Magistrate's decision to-day is that the prisoner will be extradited, subject to a delay of fifteen days.

ENGINEERS MOBBED IN CHINA.

One Killed and Several Injured While Working on a Railroad.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Peking correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Chinese soldiers attacked a party of English engineers yesterday (Sunday) at the Marco Polo Bridge, on the Peking-Hankow Railway. Two engineers were injured and a railway coolie was killed. The situation there is serious. The telegraph wires have been cut at Pao-ting-fu, in the Province of Pechili. The foreign envoys will hold an emergency meeting to-morrow."

China's Emperor Dead Again.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 24.—It is reported here to-day among the influential Chinese that the Emperor of China, Kwang Su, was "made away with" yesterday.

Plague Suspects Take Serum.

VIENNA, Oct. 24.—Dr. Marmoret, the head of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, has arrived here with two litres of plague serum, and all the suspects have been inoculated.

Gold Coming from New South Wales.

SIDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 24.—The British steamer Moana, Capt. Carcy, which sailed from here for San Francisco yesterday, had on board £550,000, in sovereigns.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The wedding of Harold Herman John Baring and Miss Marie Heyl Churchill, which took place at St. Thomas's Church yesterday afternoon, attracted perhaps the largest throng of curious spectators that has assembled in and around the fashionable church since the wedding there of the young Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. Although an attempt had been made to prevent a crowd in the church by the issuance of cards of admission, hundreds of women obtained entrance on some pretext or other, and the large edifice was so thronged at the arrival of the bridal party that not only the body of the church and the galleries were filled, but there was hardly standing room in the aisles. A squad of police stationed outside the church, found it difficult and at times impossible to keep a passage clear for the entrance and exit of the invited guests. After the ceremony the crowd rushed around to the Churchill residence, 44 West Fifty-first Street, where the reception was held, and again blocked the way for some time. During the ceremony itself and at its conclusion many of the women in the church climbed over the backs of the pews and stood on footstools placed on the seats to obtain a better view of the bride. Rampant feminine curiosity was evident on every side.

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The interior of St. Thomas's Church, and particularly its chancel, lends itself remarkably well to decoration; the decorations yesterday, although simple, were in good taste and extremely effective. The chancel itself resembled a glade in a tropical forest, banked, as it was, with palms and giant ferns, against whose vivid greens the white chrysanthemums were well contrasted. The bridal party was unusually prompt and moved up the aisle as the church clock struck half-past 4. The ushers, who were Lindsay C. Ivory, Cecil Baring, Sydney J. Smith, Robert Shaw Minturn, Isaac Newton Phelps-Stokes, and Dr. Holbrook Curtis, came first. They wore the conventional afternoon dress, and in their white Ascot scarfs glistened the diamond safety pins, gifts of the bridegroom. They were followed by the bridegroom's sister, Miss Muriel Ursula Baring, the maid of honor, who walked alone. She wore a gown of cream satin, trimmed with rare old lace, and a large picture hat of white material, with white ostrich plumes. She carried a large bouquet of mauve orchids.

Miss Baring's rich brunette beauty, olive skin, and dark eyes made an effective contrast to the bride's delicate coloring and light hair. The bride, who entered on the arm of her father, was unquestionably one of the handsomest that New York has seen in many years. She wore the customary gown of white satin, which was draped with point lace. The waist was abnormally long and added greatly to the effect of Miss Churchill's natural fine carriage. It resembled one of those seen in English fashion plates. Her tulle veil was held in place by sprays of natural orange blossoms and a superb diamond tiara. She also wore a diamond collarette, a chain of evenly matched pearls over two yards long, and a fleur-de-lis of diamonds as a brooch. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley. Mr. Baring, with his best man, George A. Churchill, brother of the bride, met the bridal cortege at the chancel. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's. During the service Mr. Warren, the organist, played softly, and when the ceremony was ended Miss Baring stepped forward and aided her new sister-in-law in pinning back her veil. As she walked down the aisle with Mr. Baring there was a murmur of admiration.

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The reception which followed the ceremony was a crush. The invitations were limited to some 250 persons, but these must all have been present, for the house was so crowded that progress through the rooms was impossible for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Baring received standing under a bower of ferns and chrysanthemums at the north end of the main parlor. A collation was spread in the dining room, and an orchestra furnished music. The presents, which were numerous and handsome, were displayed in an up-stairs room. The feature of these was the remarkable collection of jewels, which have already been described in this column, and a huge silver salver inscribed "To Mr. John H. Baring from his tenants." The display of household silver was particularly varied and rich. Mr. and Mrs. Baring left about 6 o'clock.

As the bride came down the stairs dressed in a "going away gown" of dark-blue cloth she threw her bouquet to a group of young girls in the doorway. It was caught by her cousin, Miss Katherine Heyl of Philadelphia. The young couple were pelted with rice on their departure. They drove to Jersey City, where they boarded the private car of Henry Shoemaker of Philadelphia, which had been tendered them for their honeymoon trip. This car was specially decorated in their honor, and was attached to the 9 P. M. train for the South. Their first stop will be Asheville, N. C., and from there they will go to Atlanta and New Orleans. After Mr. and Mrs. Baring's departure there were a wedding dinner and speeches, and the couple's health was drunk.

It transpired at the wedding reception that the date chosen for her wedding by Mrs. Baring was the thirty-first anniversary of the wedding of her parents, Oct. 24, 1867, and the thirty-seventh of that of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. George Heyl, Oct. 24, 1861.

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There was not a very large attendance of well-known fashionable people at either church or house, as society is still in the country, but several familiar faces and figures were seen, and some handsome gowns were worn. An incident of the reception was the bringing down of the baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Churchill, who was dressed in a dainty little white cap, coat, and shoes, and who, next to the bride, attracted most attention. Mrs. John Churchill, the bride's mother, wore a most becoming gown of cream net, elaborately embroidered with jet, and a little blue and silver bonnet. Miss Heyl of Philadelphia wore a gray cloth, trimmed with white, and a black hat, and Mrs. Thomas Paton of Philadelphia a tailor-made gown of gray cloth. Mrs. Sidney Smith wore a remarkably effective gown, a dark green cloth skirt, and a bodice of green brocaded velvet, with a red hat. Her sister, Mrs. Gen. Burnett, wore brown velvet, with a brown velvet toque. Mrs. Stanford White was in black silk, and Mrs. J. Clinch-Smith was in gray cloth. Mrs. W. G. Brokaw, formerly Miss Coudert, wore the most striking gown of the afternoon, a closely-fitting frock and bodice of black silk, elaborately embroidered in jet, with a train. Mme. Bettini looked remarkably well in gray cloth. Mrs. "Dick" Lounsbery was in black silk.

Among other gowns seen at the church or house were the following: Mrs. E. C. Holt, dress of net, black jet, and steel; Mrs. Shoemaker, violet velvet and hat of same material; Mrs. Ben Stern, beige velvet, sable trimming, hat of turquois beads; Mrs. Ledew, jet and velvet dress, black jet bonnet aigrette; Mrs. Kugelman, violet crêpe; Mrs. Robert Osborne, black taffeta and cloth; Mrs. Jackson, white satin waist, black velvet skirt, blue hat; Mrs. Isaac Newton Stokes, shrimp pink satin, black hat; Mrs. Sherman Hoyt, brown velvet and sable; Mrs. George Churchill, old rose cloth and white satin; Miss E. G. Hubbard, Doucet gown, black striped velvet and Brussels net; Mrs. John Rutherford, black velvet, heavily jetted, and blue velvet at neck and in black velvet hat.

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An incident of the Baring-Churchill nuptials created much amusement on Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon. About the busiest time of the day, one of the Waldorf-Astoria 'busses was seen going slowly down town over the crest of Murray Hill, toward the hotel. There were no occupants in the vehicle, but on top was a great shining new trunk of vivid yellow, on which was stamped in staring black letters "H. C. Baring." The 'bus and the trunk went into the Hotel Astoria and then the driver turned back toward Fifty-first Street for more baggage. The solemn taking away in pageant, so to speak, one by one, of the belongings of the new bride from her father's house to the hotel, where, after her honeymoon trip, she and her husband will stop, had all the effect of the ancient flitting. It was viewed by many with evident delight.

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Mr. W. S. K. Wetmore of Rhode Island, the son of Senator George Peabody Wetmore, has been the object of much entertaining on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Wetmore is on his way to Japan for a long visit, and he sailed at the end of the week from Vancouver. Another guest of hospitable Californians was Arthur Hay, the nephew of the Secretary of State, a young man who is well known in New York. His ultimate destination is Honolulu, which just now is quite a place of fashionable pilgrimage, and for which he sailed on the steamer Gaelic.

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The arrival of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt at Biltmore was chronicled in this column a short time ago, and also the fact that it was made the occasion for an ovation. It seems that it was a general holiday for the numerous employes of Mr. Vanderbilt's North Carolina estate. An immense horseshoe of goldenrod, bearing the legend "Good Luck" in bright flowers, spanned the drive At the arch representatives of the different agricultural departments of the estate were gathered, each group bearing a device typical of their labor. The dairymen were in white duck, and each one held the halter strap of a Jersey calf. Flowers were thrown to the bride as the carriage passed the conservatories. In the evening there was a torchlight procession, and the neighboring mountains and the entire park and gardens were illuminated with bonfires and red Bengal lights. There was a splendid display of fireworks, and refreshments were served the employes in the open beyond the conservatories. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt expressed great delight at their reception.

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An entertaining letter from Hot Springs, West Va., states that among the fashionables who have gathered there Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont has been the most admired for her gowns. One of these was a Princesse dress in tan cashmere, embroidered in black chenille and gold, and it had a narrow vest of rose silk, embroidered in gold threads With the gown was worn a close toque of black velvet, with an ornament of cut steel in front. The writer, in commenting upon Mrs. Belmont's appearance, says: "Mrs. Belmont has a beautiful figure, and she carries herself so well that the Princesse style of dress suits her perfectly. She always wears close hats, and her hair in a waved pompadour. There are a few threads of gray in her hair now," the writer continues, "but she is still very youthful-looking, and the happiest woman I ever saw." Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget have just arrived, and also Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, and Miss Cassini. The two new Southern beauties, the Misses Harris of Richmond, Va., who were such belles at Narragansett, are also at the Springs. They have been called the Dresden china beauties, and are to make their début in New York society at the coming Horse Show. One of these young girls wore last Friday a gown of light-brown cloth, with a long overgarment like a polonaise. It was fitted glovelike to the figure, and the seams held tight with feather bone. It was over a skirt of bright heliotrope cloth, which showed at the bottom about two inches. The gown was slashed on the sides so as to reveal the heliotrope skirt beneath. Miss Harris's hat was olive-green velvet, and her stock was of the same shade and material.

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Mr William Waldorf Astor sent out from his London offices this Summer a notice to his agents in this city instructing them that in the case of families of soldiers enlisted for the war with Spain they must disregard entirely the established Astor rent rule. If tenants were known to be in financial troubles, all possible allowances should be made. They should not be either pressed or annoyed, but the agents should wait the return of the men from Cuba and Puerto Rico. This order has just come to light in London, and the press of that city are praising Mr. Astor's patriotism and generosity.

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A large dinner will be given on Saturday at the Myopia Club at Hamilton, Mass., in honor of the club members who are heroes of the Spanish war. Among the names of those who are to be thus honored are Ensign George Peabody Eustis of Hempstead, Lieut. George H. Norman, Jr., of Newport; Lieut. R. M. Appleton, Louis A. Frothingham, Ensign Guy Norman, and Corp. Maxwell Norman, all of whom are well-known in New York society.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Mary MacDonald, the daughter, of Mr. Charles MacDonald, a niece of Mr. Gordon MacDonald, who married Miss Emily Iselin, and the Rev. Mr. Seison, a young Episcopalian clergyman in Canada. Miss MacDonald had decided to become a Deaconness of the Episcopal Church. While on a visit to Canada, however, last Summer, she met and became engaged to Mr. Seison. The wedding will take place in Canada in December. The engagement is also announced of Mr. George Brown Wright of this city and Miss May Allen of Summit, N. J.

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There was a quiet little wedding in the Congregational Church at Haydenville, Mass., on Sept. 27 last, the news of which has only recently reached the many New York friends of the young couple, although the marriage announcement was published at the time. It was that of Mr. Frederick W. Drury and Miss Josephine Stratton Sands, both of this city. Miss Sands is the daughter of the late Dr. Henry B. Sands of New York, whose untimely death a few years ago was much regretted. She is a cousin of Mrs. Joseph De la Mar, formerly Miss Nellie Sands, who is now living in Paris.

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There is a report in circulation to the effect that the Assembly balls, which, since the abandonment of the Patriarchs, have been the distinctive balls of New York fashionable society, may not be held this Winter. This report probably arises from the fact that Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, to whose energy and executive ability the success of these balls is due, their inception has been largely due, recently went abroad and may not return until the Spring, and certainly not before December, and that there does not seem to be any one to take her place at present. It is improbable, however, under present conditions, that the balls will be abandoned, and with the return of society to town some one will propbably be appointed in Mrs. Jones's place.

Hull-Peckham Engagement.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Louise Peckham, daughter of the late S. Townsend Peckham of Utica, N. Y., to J. Harry Hull of this city.

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The members of the Medical Society of the County of New York elected officers for the ensuing year at a meeting held at the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, last night. There were two tickets in the field and in some instances the contests were quite close.

The total number of ballots cast was 648. S. O. Van Der Poel was elected President, receiving 374 votes to 274 cast for Nathan E. Brill. For First Vice President, Henry C. Coe received 430 votes and Frank H. Daniels 212. For Second Vice President, J. Clifton Edgar received 386 votes to 254 cast for Charles E. Quimby. For Secretary, William E. Bullard received 441 votes to 203 votes cast for James E. Burtenshaw.

John V. D. Young was elected Assistant Secretary, receiving 590 votes. He had no opponent. For Treasurer John S. Warren received 346 votes and Henry S. Stearns 283. The five censors elected were Edward B. Bronson, John A. Fordyce, Eugene Fuller, Horace T. Hanks, and Walter Lester Carr.

Thirty-five delegates to the Medical Society of the State of New York were elected as follows: Edward P. Bench, Robert C. Myles, John S. Billings, Jr., John W. Brannan, Edwin Craigin, Roland S. Freeman, H. Holbrook Curtis, J. Edward Giles, James Pedersen, J. T. Joseph Bird, Carl Beck, Frederick Whiting, A. Edward Davis, Henry Norris, Bach Emmett, James P. McKernon, James E. Kelly, Augustus Caille, Joseph Collins, Wolff Freudenthal, Eugene Fuller, Lewis K. Neff, Edward S. Peck, Robert Lewis, Jr., Francis H. Markoe, D. Bryson Delevan, Ervin A. Tucker, George M. Tuttle, R. Holmes Greene, Henry Stearns, J. Clifton Edgar, George Gray Wood, George Fowler, and Oscar Holder.

A heated controversy at the meeting arose over a proposed amendment to Article VI. of Chapter 1 of the Constitution, dropping the name of Daniel Lewis, editor of the Medical Directory, as a permanent member of the Comitia Minora. The amendment was finally passed. The action was taken because all the other members of the Comitia are elective.

TYPHOID AT FORT SLOCUM.

It was reported last night that typhoid fever had broken out at Fort Slocum among the soldiers of the Twenty-second Regiment. Three cases have been reported. These men have been placed in a special hospital tent and quarantined to prevent the spread of the disease.

H. H. Hanna Offers to Assist.

William A. Prendergast, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District, Brooklyn, has received a letter from H. H. Hanna of Indianapolis, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, offering to assist him in his campaign in any way possible. The letter says in part: "The members of the Executive Committee are very desirous that you be chosen to represent your district in Congress, and to that end the committee proposes that the merchants and business men generally in your district shall not only be thoroughly informed of the importance of your election, but that they be induced to serve their own interest by uniting in aggressive efforts to secure as good if not a better majority than your people heretofore have voted."

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Mrs. Burton Harrison's New Novel

A Triple Entanglement

Complete in Lippincott's Magazine

For November. Price, 25 Cts.

The contents include: "The Horse in Folk-Lore," by Jessie F. O'Donnell; "Mercer's Best Shot," by Joseph A. Altsheler; "The Golden Gift," by J. K. Wetherill; "Oriental Stage-Craft," by L. W.; "Fanciful Predictions of War," by William Ward Crane; "A Ute Funeral," by Paul W. Beck; "The Petrified Legs," by J. Armoy Knox; "Our Soldiers' Songs," by William Ward Crane; "The Craze for the Unconventional"; "The Destroyer," by Paul R. Heyl.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSDEALERS.

MRS. BOTKIN NOT EXTRADITED.

Alleged Murderess of Mrs. Dunning Not to be Sent to Delaware for Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin will not be extradited to

TRAFFIC CONTRACT IS VOID

The Supreme Court Rules that Railroads Cannot Combine to Maintain Rates.

ANTI-TRUST STATUTE STANDS

Association Held to be Illegal and the Effort to Prevent Competition an Agreement in Restraint of Trade.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the Joint Traffic Association railroad case in favor of the Government and against the railroads. The case is considered one of the most important that has ever come before the Supreme Court, not only to the railroads, but to the general public, and because of the vast railway properties represented by the Traffic Association.

The association was formed on Nov. 19, 1895, by thirty-one railways, representing the great trunk lines and their network of branches. The purpose of the association, as stated in the articles of agreement, was "to establish and maintain reasonable and just rates, fares, rules, and regulations on State and inter-State traffic." A similar association on a smaller scale was established among Southwestern roads, known as the Trans-Missouri Association.

The associations were soon attacked in the courts on the ground that they were in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and also of the inter-State commerce law. The Trans-Missouri first reached the United States Supreme Court, where in a notable opinion the court held that the association was illegal, being in effect a combination in restraint of trade and commerce, and therefore violative of the anti-trust law. This opinion was by a divided bench, the division being very close, viz.: Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Brewer, Brown, and Peckham holding the Traffic Association illegal, while Justices Field, Gray, Shiras, and White filed a dissenting opinion, upholding the association. Soon after this decision Justice Field gave place to Justice McKenna.

STUBBORN CONTEST MADE.

Although the Missouri case was considered somewhat of a test, the Joint Traffic Association prepared to make a stubborn contest in support of its existence. The case against it was begun on Jan. 7, 1896, in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, the United States being complainant and the Attorney General directing its course. The case went against the Government in the lower courts, the Circuit Court dismissing the bill and the Court of Appeals affirming the dismissal. The Government appealed to the United States Supreme Court. An exceptionally brilliant array of counsel appeared for the association and the several railroads, including ex-Senator Edmunds, James C. Carter, and E. J. Phelps. Solicitor General Richards filed the brief for the Government.

The main contention of the Government was that the traffic agreement was a combination to prevent competition, thus constituting a contract in restraint of trade or commerce. The answer of the association maintained the legality of the agreement, on the ground that the vast needs of commerce require joint action and that such action insures uniform and just rates and prevents secret and unjust discrimination.

Justice Peckham announced the decision. He said that the Court could distinguish no difference between this case and that of the trans-Missouri case decided a year ago, which was decided against the railroads. He said the only new point involved was as to the constitutionality of the Anti-Trust act. The Court had reached the conclusion that as railroad corporations performed duties of a semi-public character it was within the constitutional power of Congress to regulate them as provided by the Anti-Trust act. The only question then was as to the policy of Congress in adopting such a measure, and as to questions of policy the Court, he said, had nothing to do.

THREE JUSTICES DISSENT.

The opinion, which was very brief, was concurred in by Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Brewer, Brown, and Peckham. Three Justice dissented, namely, Justices Gray, Shiras, and White. Justice McKenna took no part in the case, as the prosecution of the Joint Traffic Association was begun while he was Attorney General. After Justice Peckham had announced the opinion, Justice Harlan verbally expressed, with some evidence of satisfaction, his concurrence on the same ground, he said, as that set forth in the trans-Missouri case. Under the decision to-day, the decisions of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York and of the United States Court of Appeals, both of which were favorable to the Joint Traffic Association, are reversed.

In the Joint Traffic opinion, Justice Peckham gives a history of the early stages of the litigation and the main issues between the Government and the association. After pointing out the similarity between the trans-Missouri case and the present one, the opinion says:

So far as the establishment of rates and fares is concerned, we do not see any substantial difference between this agreement and the one set forth in the trans-missouri case. In that case the rates were established by the agreement, and any company violating the schedule of rates as established under the agreement was liable to a penalty. A company could withdraw from the association on giving thirty days' notice, but while it continued a member it was bound to charge the fixed rates, under a penalty for not doing so. In this case the companies are bound to charge the rates fixed upon originally in the agreement or subsequently recommended by the Board of Managers, and the failure to observe their recommendations is deemed a violation of the agreement. The only alternative is the adoption of a resolution by the Board of Directors of any company providing for a change of rates, so far as that company is concerned, and the service of a copy thereof upon the Board of Managers. It is this provision which is referred to by counsel as most material and important, and one which constitutes a material and important distinction between the two agreements.

After holding that the provisions of the two cases are not essentially different, the opinion proceeds:

The natural and direct effect of the two agreements is the same—viz.: To maintain rates at a higher level than would otherwise prevail, and the differences between them are not sufficiently important or material to call for different judgments in the two cases on any such ground.

ANTI-TRUST LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.

The opinion takes up the constitutionality of the Anti-Trust act, as affecting railroads. Justice Peckham says that "it is worthy of remark that this question was never raised or hinted at upon the argument in the former case. * * * he fact that not one of the many astute and able counsel for the transportation companies in that case raised an objection of such conclusive a character, if well founded, is strong evidence that the reasons showing the invalidity of the act as construed do not lie on the surface, and were nont then apparent to these counsel. * * * Upon the constitutionality of the act it is now earnestly contended that contracts in restraint of trade are not necessarily prejudicial to the security or welfare of society, and that Congress is without power to prohibit generally all contracts in restraint of trade, and that the effort to do this invalidates the act in question."

Justice Peckham comments on the fears expressed by counsel for the railroad association that the effect of these decisions would be far-reaching, rendering illegal most business contracts or combinations, such as contracts to maintain wages, contracts of incorporation for any line of business, and partnership contracts.

This makes quite a formidable list, the opinion states, but it will be observed that no contracts of the nature described are now before the court.

The formation of corporations has never been regarded, the opinion states, as in the nature of contracts in restraint of trade. The same is true of partnership. Proceeding, the opinion says:

Has not Congress with regard to inter-State commerce, and in the course of regulating it, in the case of railroad companies, the power to say that no contract or combination shall be legal which shall restrain trade and commerce by shutting out the operation of the general law of competition? We think it has. * * * The business of a railroad carrier is of a public nature, and in performing it the carrier is also performing to a certain extent a function of Government which requires it to perform the service upon equal terms to all. This public service, that of transportation of passengers and freight, is a part of trade and commerce, and when transported between States such commerce becomes what is described as "inter-State," and comes to a certain extent under the jurisdiction of Congress, by virtue of its power to regulate commerce among the several States. When the grantees of this public franchise are competing railroad companies for inter-State commerce, we think Congress is competent to forbid any agreement or combination among them, by means of which competition is to be smothered. * * * We think it extends at least to the prohibition of contracts relating to inter-State commerce, which would extinguish all competition between otherwise competing railroad corporations, and which would in that way restrain inter-State trade or commerce.

NO RIGHT TO COMBINE.

We do not think that, when the grantees of this public franchise are competing railroads, seeking the transportation of men and goods from one State to another, ordinary freedom of contract in the use and management of their property requires the right to combine as one consolidated and powerful association for the purpose of stifling competition among themselves, and of thus keeping their rates and charges higher than they might otherwise be under the laws of competition. And this is so, even though the rates provided for in the agreement may for the time be not more than are reasonable. They may easily and at any time be increased. It is the combination of these large and powerful corporations, covering vast sections of territory and influencing trade throughout the whole extent thereof, and acting as one body in all the matters over which the combination extends, that constitutes the alleged evil, and in regard to which, so far as the combination operates upon and restrains inter-State commerce, Congress has power to legislate and prohibit. The prohibition of such contracts may in the judgment of Congress be one of the reasonable necessities for the proper regulation of commerce, and Congress is the judge of such necessity and propriety, unless, in case of a possible gross perversion of the principle, the courts might be applied to for relief.

Referring to the claims of counsel regarding the general constitutional right of the citizen to make contracts, and the extent of individual liberty under the fourteenth amendment, the opinion says:

The citizen may have the right to make a proper (that is, a lawful) contract, one which is also essential and necessary in carrying out his lawful purpose. The question which arises here is whether the contract is a proper or lawful one. We presume it will not be contended that the right of the citizen to pursue any livelihood or vocation includes every means of livelihood, whether lawful or unlawful. Notwithstanding the general liberty of contract which is possessed by the citizen under the Constitution, we find that there are many kinds of contracts which, while not in themselves immoral, or mala in se, may yet be prohibited by the legislation of the States or in certain cases by Congress. The question is, for us, one of power only and not of policy. We think the power exists in Congress and that the statute is therefore valid.

OLD ARGUMENTS REJECTED.

Justice Peckham deals finally with the plea advanced that the court should retrace its steps because of "the widespread alarm with which the trans-Missouri decision was received and the serious consequences which have resulted, or may soon result." After reviewing the care taken in reaching the former decision, the opinion says:

And now for the third time the same arguments are employed, and the court is again asked to recant its former opinion, and to decide the same question in direct opposition to the conclusion arrived at in the trans-Missouri case. As we have twice already deliberately and earnestly considered the same arguments which are now for a third time pressed upon our attention, it could hardly be expected that our opinion should now change from that already expressed. We have listened to the same arguments because the eminence of the counsel engaged, their earnestness and zeal, their evident belief in the correctness of their position, and, most important of all, the grave nature of the questions involved, called upon the court to again give to those arguments respectful attention.

Referring to counsel's claim that "the only resort open to railroads to save themselves from ruinous competition is that of agreements among themselves to check and control it," Justice Peckham says:

The natural, direct, and immediate effect of competition is to lower rates, and thereby to increase the demand for commodities, the supplying of which increases commerce, and an agreement whose first and direct effect is to prevent this play of competition restrains instead of promoting trade and commerce. Whether, in the absence of an agreement as to rates, the consequences described by counsel will, in fact, follow, is a matter of very great uncertainty. Railroads may and often do continue in existence and engage in their lawful traffic at some profit, although they are competing railroads, and are without combination on rates.

RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

In conclusion, the opinion says:

It is not only possible, but probable, that good sense and integrity of purpose would prevail among the managers and, while making no agreement and entering into no combination by which the whole railroad interest as herein represented should act as one combined and consolidated body, the managers of each road might yet make such reasonable charges for the business done by it as the facts might justify. An agreement of the nature of this one, which directly and effectually stifles competition, must be regarded under the statute as one in restraint of trade, notwithstanding there are possibilities that a restraint of trade may also follow a competition that may be indulged in until the weaker roads are completely destroyed, and the survivor thereafter raises rates and maintains them. Coming to the conclusion we do in regard to the various questions herein discussed, we think it unnecessary to further allude to the other reasons which have been advanced for a reconsideration of the decision of the trans-Missouri case.

The judgments of the lower courts favorable to the Joint Traffic Association are reversed and the case remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, with directions to take such further proceedings therein as may be in conformity with this opinion.

No dissenting opinion was filed, it being merely announced that the three Justices named dissented.

Commissioner George R. Blanchard of the Joint Traffic Association said yesterday that he would say nothing about the decision until he had read an official report of it. Other officials at the Central Building said that the decision did not appear to go outside of the trans-Missouri case, and they wondered why the court had taken so long to announce its finding. James C. Carter said he would read the decision before committing himself on the subject.

Henry Fink, President of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, said that his opinion had always been that the court would not reverse itself, but he held to his contention that rate agreements are not in restraint of trade, but, on the contrary, facilitate it. Col. Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, said that the decision made imperative action by Congress, as railroad business could not be conducted in conformity with the anti-trust statute, as construed by the Supreme Court.

It is expected that the Join Traffic Association officials will take prompt action on the decision. A meeting will be held at the end of this week or early next week. The association may be changed to a Bureau of Information. A plan of procedure will probably be drawn up to be submitted to the Board of Control.

Commissioner Blanchard has rescinded the order by which grain rates from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard were to be raised Nov. 1. An advance may be made a week from that date.

THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Two Kansas City Associations of Live Stock Dealers Upheld.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—In addition to the decision as to the Joint Traffic Association, two other opinions relating to the anti-trust law were handed down to-day by Justice Peckham.

In the case of the United States against Henry Hopkins and others, the Government sought to restrain the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange from carrying on its business, on the ground that it was an association in restraint of trade, and therefore illegal under the anti-trust law. The business is carried on at the Kansas City Stock Yard, partly in Kansas and partly in Missouri. Its members receive shipments of cattle from Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and the Territories, selling them to the big packing houses, particularly in Chicago, St. Louis, and New York. Justice Peckham's opinion, in which all the Justices except Justice Harlan concurred, upholds the legality of the association. The opinion states that the Kansas City exchange is merely a local aid to inter-State shipments, and that it cannot be considered an inter-State association.

A similar ruling was made in the case of the United States against J. C. Anderson and others, involving the Kansas City Association known as the Traders' Live Stock Exchange. In this case also the court upholds the association on the ground that it is purely local and not engaged in inter-State traffic within the meaning of the anti-trust law.

Industrial Commission's New Member.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—John L. Kennedy of the District of Columbia has been appointed a member of the Industrial Commission, vice Sargent, resigned. Mr. Kennedy is well known in newspaper and labor circles. He is the Washington correspondent of The Dayton (Ohio) Journal, and served two terms as President of the local typographical union. He is a Republican in politics.

Seeds for Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Secretary Wilson has awarded to the New York Market Gardeners' Association the contract for furnishing all the seeds to the Agricultural Department for the current fiscal year. The contract price is $70,978 and 14,238,168 packages of seed are to be furnished.

LIEUT. HOBSON ARRIVES

He Tells of the Progress of His Work in Saving Spanish Ships.

THREE MORE MAY BE FLOATED

The Vizcaya, the Colon, and the Reina Mercedes, He Thinks, Can Be Saved, but the Oquendo Is a Hopeless Wreck.

Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson, United States Navy, the hero of the Merrimac, arrived in New York yesterday afternoon from Boston, which port he reached in the morning. He was a passenger from Santiago on the fruit steamer Beverly.

Lieut. Hobson left on the midnight train for Washington, where he goes to consult the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the plans for raising the sunken Spanish battleships Vizcaya and Cristobal Colon.

Dozens of visitors called at the Army and Navy Club to shake the hand of Hobson, and it was with much difficulty that he found time for an interview.

"It will be very fine, indeed," he said, "if Congress does grant me the $1,000,000 to raise those ships, as mentioned in the papers this morning. I have already estimated the cost of raising them, but am not prepared to make it public.

"I think that there are great possibilities for successfully raising the Vizcaya and Colon and also the Reina Mercedes, which is in the Bay of Santiago. I believe that the Colon can be raised by using air bags. Regarding the Vizcaya, which is in a worse position than the Colon, I think it would be best to build a coffer-dam around her. This can be done so as to form a sort of dock, and once the sunken vessel begins to rise it will hold her and keep her floating.

"The Colon lies on her beam ends, and her military mast is sticking out on a level with the water. Now, I would rig two large spars parallel with the military mast, one at the bow and one at the stern. I would connect the spars with chains, and along the chains from spar to spar I would attach air bags. Some of the air bags would be immersed, so that the vessel could turn neither one way nor the other. If she tries to come up on her keel, the immersed bags would stop her; if she tried to turn bottom up, the others would prevent her.

"Although we believe that we can raise the Colon, with all her machinery in her, the men had begun to take out some of the heaviest when I left. It will be necessary to lighten her, but when we begin to move her, it will be necessary to turn the vessel at a right angle with her present position. Heavy cables will have to be used to pull her broadside to the shore. Then I would open the air-tight compartments which are uninjured, and force compressed air into them. I would place air bags along the deck and try to get some into the hold. The bags, with the assistance of the compressed air, ought to lift the vessel.

"The contract for raising the Colon calls for $500,000, and as a business proposition it is worth spending that amount to see what progress can be made with her. She is in good condition, is uninjured, and cost originally $4,000,000. I would consider the Colon a valuable addition to our navy, for she is a fine boat, and was built on the most modern plans.

"The Vizcaya is damaged more than the Colon. Several explosions occurred on her during the engagement, and she is badly damaged. She could be raised, but it might cost considerable to accomplish the work. If floated she would be worth $2,500,000.

"The Almirante Oquendo is a hopeless wreck. She is broken in two, and the big crack is plainly visible. The Infanta Teresa should look to her value. New York now. She should have left Guantanamo to-day.

"When the work on the Infanta Maria Teresa commenced I had fifty American laborers employed, but owing to the foul atmosphere, foul gases, and foul water very few escaped sickness, and I was obliged to fall back on Cuban laborers. These men seem to stand the work very well, and under proper supervision can accomplish good results.

"There is a growing sentiment I find among naval officers that every one of the sunken Spanish ships should be raised, and if found to be unseaworthy to be kept as relics.

"The Spanish vessels which have been and those that no doubt will be saved and put in commission should retain their names as a memento of the prowess of America."

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT BEGUN.

Well-Known Amateurs in the Contest at the Ives Academy.

An interesting billiard tournament was begun in the Ives Billiard Academy, Broadway and Forty-second Street, yesterday. Many of the best-known amateurs in the city have entered the tournament, and some good contests between them are expected. The entries include J. Byron Stark, Ferd. Poggenburg, Dr. L. Le May, William Gershel, Florian Tobias, William J. Arnold, L. A. Servatius, Harry S. Leech, and W. L. Douglas.

In the afternoon F. Tobias defeated W. Arnold rather easily. The evening game was much more interesting. F. Poggenburg tried to make 300 points while L. A. Servatius made 200, but he fell 16 short of the required number, Servatius winning. To-day's games will be between W. Gershel (200) and W. S. Leech (200) and W. Arnold (200) and J. B. Stark (300.) The scores follow:

F. TOBIAS, (215.)—0 1 4 5 0 0 11 3 1 14 2 0 0 0 1 2 4 15 0 6 0 6 2 0 0 11 4 2 0 6 7 12 0 3 5 1 4 0 3 0 3 2 2 5 8 5 6 8 3 1 1 1 7 11 0 0 14 1 0 3 12—Total, 215.

W. ARNOLD, (200.)—0 3 8 5 0 0 0 11 0 3 0 1 1 2 4 3 9 1 0 0 0 0 20 1 1 0 16 11 0 3 0 0 5 6 1 0 4 0 0 0 4 0 6 0 0 2 8 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 10—Total, 137.

L. A. SERVATIUS, (200.)—1 0 2 4 1 3 2 0 1 2 2 0 1 1 0 4 3 4 0 1 0 1 0 0 11 0 5 3 1 0 1 4 1 0 3 2 4 1 0 3 0 1 0 5 1 4 0 0 0 0 15 34 2 2 10 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 9 1 3 5 5 4 1 2 0 0 3 0 9 4 1 2 9—Total, 200.

F. POGGENBURG, (300.)—0 1 0 1 0 3 3 0 4 0 6 1 13 1 0 9 0 0 0 0 11 0 6 8 1 0 3 2 0 12 4 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 0 4 1 1 0 12 8 4 3 3 0 2 0 0 28 4 15 0 7 16 0 1 0 2 5 9 1 1 1 0 0 17 4 0 9 0 0 3 0 1 2 1 0 2 3—Total, 284.

Referee—Mr. Edward McLaughlin.

John C. Munzinger Dead.

State Senator Louis Munzinger has received a dispatch from New Orleans stating that his brother, John C. Munzinger, died on Oct. 15 of yellow fever in that city, and was buried a week later. The dead man was a lawyer in New York, and achieved notoriety in 1894 by being arrested and indicted on a charge of having, in conjunction with Henry W. Beardsley, extorted money from the keeper of a disorderly house for alleged police protection. The indictment was subsequently dismissed through the efforts of his counsel, and Munzinger left the city. The occurrence was one of many that led to the appointment of the Lexow committee to investigate the Police Department.

Axminster Carpets.

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Choice of our entire line of best quality Axminsters with or without borderings, in a number of beautiful patterns and handsome colorings, including the new greens, terra cottas and light grounds; the regular price of these goods is $1.15 a yard. Special to-morrow,

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THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Right to Foreclose Granted to the Trustees of the Mortgages.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—Judges Morris and Goff, in the United States Circuit Court here to-day, dissolved the injunction previously issued at the instance of the holders of the preferred stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company and granted to the Trustees of the various mortgages the right to foreclose, thus clearing the way for a complete reorganization of the system.

CLOVER LEAF REORGANIZATION.

New York Bankers Said to be Raising Thirteen Million Dollars.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 24.—It is reported here that a syndicate for the reorganization of the Clover Leaf is being formed on Wall Street. The work is being done under cover of a proposition to extend the road from a point near the Indiana-Illinois line, to Chicago. It is believed that the only way to get the road out of the hands of the court is to purchase some of the Waring interests of the line.

The syndicate, through Vermilye & Co. and other New York bankers, is raising $13,000,000. Five millions is said to have been already placed in St. Louis and Chicago, and most of the remainder has been raised in New York.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION.

Plans for the Building in Jersey City Have Just Been Completed.

The new station in Jersey City for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is to cost $400,000. The plans for it have just been completed and made public by the company's engineering bureau. The waiting room, to be built south of the one destroyed by fire last Winter, will face Exchange Place and extend along the ferry slips. The main waiting room will be 80 by 97 feet, and include telegraph, telephone, and ticket offices. The restaurant and dining rooms will each cover a space 40 by 65 feet. The frame of the station is to be steel, with copper sheathing outside, and the floors will be cement. A plaster finish on the inside walls and ceiling will guarantee against dampness.

The train shed is to be extended to the North River, so as to make it 777 feet long, or an addition of 125 feet by this change. The new plan will result in passengers having but a short distance to go from leaving the ferryboats to entering the trains.

PLANS OF THE BRICE SYSTEM.

Proposed Continuous Line to Connect Chicago and Norfolk.

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, Oct. 24.—The managers of the Brice railroad system are preparing for a great influx of business. It was learned to-day from an incorporator of the Columbus Branch of the Detroit and Lima Northern that the last and final movement is to be the completion of a line connecting the Norfolk and Western, the Detroit and Lima Northern, and the Lake Erie and Western Junction and St. Mary's.

The work will be commenced soon and the desired end will be brought about by building a road from Peoria to Columbus, connecting in the Union Station, thus making a continuous line from Chicago to Norfolk. The work is to be under the supervision of John T. Adams, who constructed the Columbus division. It is to be completed within the next ten months.

The managers have also contracted for connecting their Michigan lines with their Chicago seaboard system by constructing a road from Detroit to Toledo. The purchase of the Ohio Southern is a means to the end desired.

The Detroit and Lima Northern will erect a fine large passenger station her, and will not share the one now being built by the Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis. An inter-locking switch system has just been completed by the line at this point, and a large freight depot is to be put up at once.

To Operate Old Stewart Railroad.

The old Stewart railroad which runs from Flushing to Garden City is to be operated again. The road was bought years ago by Austin Corbin, when he thought it would be a rival to the Long Island Railroad, but later it fell into disuse. The old roadbed is being cleared, and it is to be rebuilt for the purpose of transporting freight for the farmers. The freight will be brought to Bay Shore on lighters, where it will be loaded on cars.

St. Louis Southwestern Election.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the Directors of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, Samuel W. Fordyce declined reelection as President, and the vacancy thus created was filled by the election of Edwin Gould. Mr. Gould is succeeded as Vice President by Russell Harding, General Superintendent of the Great Northern Railway. Other officers elected were: Secretary, George Erbelding, and Treasurer, George K. Warner.

Superintendent Harding's New Post.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 24.—President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern said to-night that General Superintendent Russell Harding will soon leave the Great Northern to take the Vice Presidency of the Cotton Belt system.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Various Associations at Omaha, Including the Jewish Women's Council of Philanthropic Workers.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 24.—The National Council of Women began its executive meeting to-day with a business session, and formally opened this afternoon with a public meeting in the First Congregational Church. Most of the business session was taken up with a discussion as to whether the next triennial, which is to convene next year, shall sit in two houses. It was finally left to a committee.

Susan B. Anthony, President of the National Woman's Suffrage Association; May Wright Sewell of Indianapolis, President of the council; the Rev. Anna Shaw, Flo Jamieson Miller of Monticello, Ill., the President of the National Woman's Relief Corps; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Washington, President of the Woman's Republican Association; Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon of Chicago, President of the National Council of Jewish Women, and many others whose names are familiar were present. The address of welcome was made by Mrs. A. J. Sawyer of Lincoln, President of the Woman's Department of the exposition.

A meeting was also held by the National Jewish Women's Council, at which reports were made by Mrs. Adams of Dubuque, Mrs. Lieberman of Kansas City, Mrs. Haas of Chicago, Mrs. Hirsch of Des Moines, and many others, covering the practical philanthropic work being done by their respective sections. The difficulty met with by the Jewish women in affiliating with the State Federation of Woman's Clubs was spoken of. This difficulty is due to a clause in the constitutions of the State Federations barring out those women who owe allegiance to any religious sect. The State Federations of Woman's Clubs are not represented in the National Council of Women.

Schooner Oscar O. Aiken Wrecked.

GREENPORT, L. I., Oct. 24.—The schooner Oscar O. Aiken of Newport, R. I., Capt. Orr, struck on Plum Island in the darkness last night. A hole was stove in her bow and she sank. The crew was saved. She was of seventy tons burden, and had a cargo of coal.

Quarantine in Mississippi Raised.

The Southern Railway Company announced yesterday that all quarantine restrictions in the State of Mississippi have been raised and that all through car lines from New York to New Orleans, Memphis, and points South have resumed service over its system.

Illinois Land Title Act Upheld.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 24.—The Torrence Land Title act is upheld in a decision rendered to-day by the Illinois Supreme Court.

No Need for Worry.

Mrs. Handy—Don't you think it's unhealthy for your little girl to fondle that kitten so much? I see she has it in her arms most of the time.

Mrs. Waybrick—Oh, no, not at all. We've had it six weeks, and it hasn't been sick a day.—Cleveland Leader.

BILL POSTERS STILL STRIKING.

Employers Explain the Reason for the Disagreement.

A committee from the striking bill posters had a conference with representatives of their employers at the Astor House yesterday afternoon. The employers represented were the firms of Reagan & Clark, Van Beuren & Co., and H. Munson.

After the conference the representatives of the employers said that the cause of the strike was a sudden demand made by the men for the recognition of their union and for an agreement with the union to be signed by the employers. The men first asked for an advance of wages to $14 a week for bill posters and $10 for snipers. To this the employers agreed, as work was brisk, but soon after the men suddenly asked them to sign an agreement with the union. The employers asked for a couple of days' time to consult their counsel, but the union allowed them only a few hours, and then ordered strikes. At yesterday's conference the employers' committeemen said the union committee simply thrust the agreement before then and asked for the employers' signature, and when those were not forthcoming the men withdrew.

According to the explanations made by employers and men the difference between bill posters and snipers is that the former are the skilled and the latter are the unskilled men of the trade. A bill poster can put up any kind of poster, whether it be a single sheet or made up of several pieces, without making any mistakes. A sniper is a man who can only be trusted to put up a single sheet poster.

May Settle Ladies' Tailors' Strike.

A committee from the Social Reform Club, consisting of Charles F. Wingate and John W. Gunning, called yesterday at the headquarters of the striking ladies' tailors, at 231 East Thirty-third Street, and had a talk with Paul Schimmack and George Topfstatt, the President and Secretary of the union. They said that they had received letters from firms whose men were on strike saying they were willing to see committees from the Social Reform Club and the union. Secretary Topfstatt immediately sent out a call for a meeting of shop delegates, and it was decided to send a committee this evening to the rooms of the Social Reform Club, at 45 University Place, where it is believed they will find representatives of the employers.

THE CHINESE IN HAWAII.

Decision that Our Exclusion Laws Are Applicable to Them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Acting Attorney General John K. Richards has rendered an opinion in relation to the status of the Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands and with particular reference to their entrance into and exit from the islands.

It is held that the restrictions placed by our exclusion laws upon the admission of Chinese persons of the exempt classes and the regulations made under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and China providing for the departure and return to this country of registered Chinese laborers are applicable to Chinese persons applying for admission to the Hawaiian Islands, or to such persons residing there and who may wish to depart with the intention of returning.

Appointments in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The President has appointed Theodore J. Armes of New York an Assistant Paymaster in the navy, and Robert E Steele of Louisiana to be a Chaplain in the navy.

Funeral of the Rev. Dr. T. F. Ward.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Ward, pastor of St. Charles Borromeo's Church, Brooklyn, took place yesterday morning. The services, which were held in the church, on Sidney Place, were attended by clergymen of all denominations. Bishop McDonnell gave the final absolution, and Mgr. Duffy was celebrant of the mass. The Rev. Father Michael Fitzgerald was deacon, Father Jeremiah Brosnan sub-deacon, Frather Herbert Farrell master of ceremonies, and Robert Boyle assistant master of ceremonies. The panegyric was delivered by the Rev. Father Richard P. Foley of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy. The interment took place in Holy Cross Cemetery, Flatbush.

E. C. Jacobs Dies of His Injuries.

E. C. Jacobs, who was crushed under the wheels of a truck and injured on Oct. 10 at the corner of Greenwich and Beach Street died last night in the Hudson Street Hospital. Mr. Jacobs was seventy-five years old, and was well known as a peanut broker. He leaves a wife and several children.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

The Purest of Groceries

Canned goods of every kind that is put in glass and tins, and in quantity great enough to stock a dozen ordinary stores, are in this department. The products of the very best canneries at home and abroad have representation here, at lower prices than any other house for like quality.

We sell more high grade Tea and Coffee than any other retail house in New York City.

TEA, MAYFLOWER CHOP, celebrated for its strength and flavor, real value 50c. per pound, two pound packages only, Mixed (Green and Black) Oolong, per pound, 32

RED STAR COFFEE, finest quality Pedang, Java and Mocha, unsurpassed for strength and delicious flavor, roasted and ground fresh daily, granulated, pulverized, roasted in the bean, nothing better, per pound, this sale, 29

VIENNA COFFEE—Blend Maracaibo and high grade coffee of great strength and delicious flavor, granulated, roasted in the bean, this sale, per pound, 19

SALMON, finest quality Chinook fish, flat cans, 12c.; tall cans, 10

YELLOW PEACHES, sugar syrup, 3 lb. cans, 14

LEMON CLING PEACHES, California extra standard, selected, large fruit, heavy sugar syrup, per can, 22

SLICED LEMON CLING PEACHES, finest quality, extra heavy syrup, delicious dessert with cream, 3-lb. cans, 32

PRESERVED STRAWBERRIES, extra quality, 2 lb. can, case, $3.64; can, 16

VEGETABLES, 1898 packing, every can guaranteed to prove satisfactory. We do not sacrifice quality for price.

ASPARAGUS, Oyster Bay, small stalks, case, $3.88; can, 17

ASPARAGUS, Oyster Bay, medium stalks, case, $4.34; can, 19

ASPARAGUS, Oyster Bay, extra large stalks, sweet and tender, 29

ASPARAGUS TIPS, extra fine, nothing but tips; case, $5.14; can, 22

SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, sweet and tender; case, $2.18; can, 10

FINE SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, case, $2.66; can, 12

LIMA BEANS, extra quality, fine flavor, per can, 7

WHITE WAX BEANS, small and tender, stringless case, $1.49; can, 7

HAM and BONELESS BACON, Red Star Brand, finest quality, extra selected, sugar cured, none better at any price, not to be compared with inferior goods sold elsewhere, and a trial will convince you of this. At our regular price 12c.; for this sale, per pound, 9½

SUGAR CURED SHOULDERS, commonly called California Hams, Armour's finest quality, per lb., 7

MAINE CORN, packed when fresh, sweet, tender and milky, Jessamine brand, per case, $1.79; can, 8

FANCY MAINE CORN, Lily White brand, extra fine, case, $1.99; can, 9

STRINGLESS BEANS, Jessamine brand, small, sweet and tender, case, $2.42; can, 11

LIMA BEANS, Lily White brand, extra small, delicious flavor, per case, $3.14; can, 14

TOMATOES, American Beauty brand, extra large cans, red ripe fruit, fine flavor, solid hand packed, per case, $3.14; can, 14

TOMATOES, Victory brand, per can, 8

FRENCH PEAS (Fins), small, sweet and tender, per can, 16

MUSHROOMS, fine flavor and color, per can, 23c. and 19

OLIVE OIL, extra quality Italian, strictly pure; per gallon, $1.89; half gallon, 99c.; per quart bottle, 46c.; pint bottle, 28

PINEAPPLE, sliced, sugar syrup, 2 lb. can, 13

WHITE CHERRIES, finest quality, 2 lb. can, 10

BLACKBERRIES, finest quality, 2 lb. can, case, $1.94; per can, 9

BLUEBERRIES, large, selected fruit, finest quality; case, $2.18; per can, 10

MINCE MEAT, Anderson's holiday, 5-lb. can, 29c.; 3-lb. can, 19

MINCE MEAT, Lily White Brand, finest quality fruit and seeded raisins, used with brandy, 5-lb. jars, 59

(5TH FL., MAIN BUILD.)

His Little Discovery.

"Speaking of business marts and bargain hunters," said Gwilliams, "they are about the same thing. One is a centre of trade and the other is a trade scenter."—Chicago Tribune.

The Main Question.

"I's hyuhd white folks put in heaps o' time," said Uncle Eben, "ahgufyin' 'bout whethuh we's descended f'um monkeys. Dat ain't de question. It's whut direction is we gwine now."—Washington Star.

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"WITH WHEELER AND ROOSEVELT AT SANTIAGO."

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WALTER CAMP on "FOOTBALL IN AMERICA."

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"APRIL BLOOM." New Serial Story. By EGERTON CASTLE, Author of "Pride of Jennico."

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THE RACES AT AQUEDUCT

Opening Day Brought a Large Crowd to the Track.

THREE FAVORITES SUCCESSFUL

Sydney Paget and William C. Whitney Are Anxious to Secure John Higgins as Their Trainer.

The Fall meeting at Aqueduct opened yesterday with a large attendance, and President Reilly and his associates were congratulated on all sides for the pains they have taken since the last meeting to add to the comforts of their patrons. One thing in particular that the patrons of the sport enjoy at Aqueduct more than at any other track is the full fields which make speculation at fair prices possible, and full fields they had yesterday. The racing, of course, was not strictly high class, but although the horses did not possess class they put up finishes interesting enough to satisfy the crowd, and make the sport pleasant, and that was all that was asked. Three favorites were successful, so that the patrons in most cases had an even break with the bookmakers, and the majority went home satisfied.

In the opening race Jockeys Moody and Coylie had a narrow escape, for The Manxman broke down and fell, and Hanwell, falling over him, kicked Moody and just stopped before rolling over Coylie. Tabouret won in a drive by a short length from Zanone, a 50 to 1 shot, and Gala Day, the favorite in the second race, made a runaway race of his. Tomaith, the favorite in the third race, disappointed his backers, for he was unable to catch Tyrian, who had tried hard all year long to get out of the malden class, and the latter won by a length and a half. Charentus was a "good thing" in the fourth race, and won as he pleased by a length and a half from the favorite, Blueaway. The favorite, Effervescent, won the fifth in a drive from Federal, and Charagrace came fast enough at the end to win by a head from Dalgretti, who should have won if O'Leary had paid attention to his business.

Sydney Paget, the racing partner of William C. Whitney, has cabled an offer to John Huggins, the trainer of the Lorillard stable in England, to come to this country and train his horses.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

1—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. f., 3 years, by Tom Ochiltree-Lizzie Tabor, 106 pounds, 13 to 5 and even money.....(Maher)
2—Zanone, M. Corbett's blk. g., 5, 113, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—South Africa, Adam Beck's b. g., 5, 109, 6 to 1.....(Jones)

Midlight, 103, 15 to 1, (Clawson;) Saratoga, 98, 100 to 1, (Songer;) Tyrian, 99, 12 to 1, (James;) Buffoon, 103, 12 to 1, (Doggett;) Blarneystone, 105, 7 to 2, (Spencer;) Prince Auckland, 94, 100 to 1, (McCue,) and Miss Tenny, 101, 5 to 1, (Michaels,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Hanwell, 106, 100 to 1, (Moody, and The Manxman, 112, 15 to 1, (Coylie,) started, but fell.

Won in a drive by three-quarters of a length; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:40 1-5.

1—Charagrace, John Hynes & Co.'s b. g., 3 years, by Charaxus-Young Grace, 100 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Dalgretti, Fleming & Black's b. g., aged, 104, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Spencer)
3—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. h., 5, 111, 7 to 1.....(Clawson)

Lady Disdain, 94, 6 to 1, (Corbertey;) Talesman, 97, 8 to 1, (Turner;) James Monroe, 99, 4 to 1, (Maher;) Bastion, 99, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Marshall, 105, 6 to 1, (Cunningham;) Hanion, 99, 6 to 1, (Songer;) Minister James, 105, 20 to 1, (Garrigan;) Surrogate, 99, 30 to 1, (James,) and Gov. Budd, 108, 20 to 1, (Jones,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Tyran, P. S. P. Randolph's br. g., by Tyrant-Queen Bess, 109 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)
2—Tennith, W. H. Karrick's b. c., 112, 7 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Maher)
3—Sol, J. McLaughlin's br. c., 112, 5 to 1.....

Subject, 109, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) John B. Doerr, jr., 112, 8 to 1, (Turner;) Kilarna, 109, 12 to 1, (Jones;) Ypsilanti, 109, 40 to 1, (Gatewood;) Dr. Vandell, 112, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Monet, 112, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Sir Christopher, 109, 20 to 1, (Songer,) and Confederacy, 112, 20 to 1, (James,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48½.

1—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 4 years, by Charaxus-Contenta, 105 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clawson)
2—Blueaway, J. P. Robison's b. c., 3, 103, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
3—Nosey, P. S. P. Randolph's br. c., 3, 105, 3 to 1.....(Turner)

Estaca, 107, 6 to 1, (Doggett;) Free Lance, 106, 10 to 1, (Songer;) Honolulu, 98, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) and Vanessa, 96, 20 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a gallop by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 3-5.

1—Effervescent, E. G. Hughes's b. f., by Osling-ton-Mollie, 97 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Songer)
2—Federal, J. P. Martin's br. c., 102, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Tyrshera, G. B. Morris's ch. c., 92, 7 to 1.....

(Moody)

Belgravia, 91, 20 to 1, (McCue;) Grievance, 89, 12 to 1, (Weber;) Lamity, 101, 8 to 1, (Dawes;) Morning, 93, 15 to 1, (Corberley;) Water Girl, 102, 40 to 1, (Ryan;) Claptrap, 89, 12 to 1, (O'Connor) and Topher, 102, 102, 12 to 1, (Lamley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won this year; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:40 1-5.

1—Charagrace, John Hynes & Co.'s b. g., 3 years, by Charaxus-Young Grace, 100 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Dalgretti, Fleming & Black's b. g., aged, 104, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Spencer)
3—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. h., 5, 111, 7 to 1.....(Clawson)

Lady Disdain, 94, 6 to 1, (Corberley;) Talesman, 97, 8 to 1, (Turner;) James Monroe, 99, 4 to 1, (Maher;) Bastion, 99, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Marshall, 105, 6 to 1, (Cunningham;) Hanion, 99, 6 to 1, (Songer;) Minister James, 105, 20 to 1, (Garrigan;) Surrogate, 99, 30 to 1, (James,) and Gov. Budd, 108, 20 to 1, (Jones,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a neck between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Colonel Tenny	108	Somers	108
Strangest	108	Mazie O.	103
Prince of Wales	108	Camotop	102
Handcuff	108	Al Reeves	101
Ordeal	107	The Hub	99
Vermouth	106	Belgrave	97

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Doggett	111	Harry Crawford	100
Banquo II.	108	Brighton	100
Myth	103	General Maceo	97
Campania	102	Nearest	91
Elin	102	Frohman	86
Harris	102		

THIRD RACE.—For all ages. Seven furlongs.

Don de Oro	126	Philip	110
Warrenton	126	Rusher	108
Kinnikinic	119	Satin Slipper	103
Swiftmas	113	Diminutive	103
Brighton	111	Hilee	96
Athy	111	Holdover	94

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies. Five furlongs.

St. Sophia	107	Lady Dora	107
Ypsilanti	107	Tenor	107
Miss Order	107	Amorita	107
Village Pride	107	Belle of Oakwood	107
Lady Exile	107	Savilla	107
Fray	107	La Poupee	107

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Nana H.	111	Woodranger	102
Tanis	108	Hanlon	102
Alamo	108	King Menelik	102
Knight of the Garter	108	Bastion	99
Tinge	105	Red Spider	94
Talesman	105		

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds. One mile and forty yards.

Becky	105	Fairy Dale	95
Fan	105	Staysail	95
Slasher	98	Delicate	95
Brass	98	Genaro	95
Hardy C.	95	Emmanora	95
Dr. Withrow	95	Stain	95

Federal Steel Company's Plans.

It was reported yesterday that the newly organized Federal Steel Company had no intention of acquiring the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad property. It is declared, however, that the Steel Company has completed arrangements for the purchase of the steel plants of the Johnston Company at Lorain, Ohio, and Johnstown, Penn., with a combined capacity of 400,000 tons.

FREEDMAN ON BASEBALL PLANS.

Says There Is No Truth in the Report of His Resigning.

Andrew Freedman, President of the New York Baseball Club, yesterday denied that Edward Hanlon would be secured to manage the New Yorks and that the best players of the Baltimore team would be transferred to this city. When asked if he intended to resign as President, as was reported, he smiled and said: "There is nothing in all these reports."

"Will Joyce be retained as manager?" he was asked.

"I am not ready to answer that question," Mr. Freedman replied, "but I will say that there will be a different state of affairs when the team starts out next season. We had the best-paid team in the League, but they played poorly. I did not interfere with the management of the team during the last three months of the season, Joyce having had full charge."

It was also reported a few days ago that McGraw, the Baltimore's third baseman, would play third base and manage the team. McGraw denies that he has entered into any agreement with Mr. Freedman. The latter, he admits, expressed his wish on several occasions to have him play in this city, but no offer for his services was made while he was in New York last week.

GOLF CUP FOR MISS SHELTON.

She Wins the Bushnell Trophy at Morris County.

Miss Helen Shelton began the club week of competitions on the Morris County golf links very auspiciously yesterday, when she won the silver cup given by Joseph Bushnell for women golfers. The first two rounds for the trophy were played last week, the eight women making the lowest scores qualifying for the match play rounds. Yesterday morning the semi-final round was played, in which Miss Shelton beat Mrs. William Shippen by 4 up and 2 to play, and Miss Cornelia G. Willis beat Miss Marie G. Bryce by 2 up and 1 to play.

The final round in the afternoon gave Miss Shelton the victory, and the trophy, by a score of 8 up and 7 to play, over Miss Willis. Miss Shelton holds the women's championship of the club, and her game shows that she hopes to retain the honor for another season, if possible, when the next championship contest is played on Friday. The event to-day will be a handicap match for women at 18 holes, for a cup given by Mrs. F. B. Richardson.

SLOANE'S ENGLISH CRITICS.

The American Jockey Censured for Imputing Unfairness to Judges.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The newspapers which have hitherto been almost unanimous in their praise of Tod Sloane, the American jockey, to-day denounce his imputation of unfairness upon the part of the Sandown Park judges. The Sun says:

"The best that can be wished for Sloane is that he will promptly carry out his expressed intention to betake himself with his followers out of the country. He has already received more grace than would have been extended to other jockeys." Continuing, The Sun recommends the withdrawal of his license, and calls Lord William Beresford's attention to the fact that, in its opinion, Sloane is unworthy to ride the Prince of Wales's horse in the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes.

At the first meeting of the Wolverhampton (Dunstall Park) races to-day Mr. J. Collins's two-year-old brown gelding Delivery won the Newport Nursery Handicap Plate. Richard Croker's two-year-old bay colt Bowling Green, by Rey del Rey, out of Miss Porter, was third. The betting was 7 to 1 against Bowling Green.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS OPENS.

Ninth Year Begun with Exercises at New York University—Some Prominent Members.

Before a gathering of prominent women of this city and young women law students, the opening exercises of the ninth year of the Woman's Law Class of the New York University were held yesterday morning in the Senior law lecture room. From the progress of enrollment, it is estimated the class will outnumber that of last year, in which sixty-five students were in attendance.

Miss Helen M. Gould, side by side with Prof. Clarence D. Ashley, Dean of the Faculty of Law, headed the procession. Miss Gould is a graduate of the class, and is Vice President of the Woman's Legal Education Society, which founded and maintains the Law Class. She wore the academic mortar board and gown of black silk, with violet trimmings. Behind them were Mrs. John P. Munn, President of the Woman's Legal Education Society, wife of a lawyer and a lawyer herself, escorted by Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell. She was also in cap and gown. Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, who acted as presiding officer, brought up the rear.

Among those who listened to the addresses was Mrs. Russell Sage, whose niece, Miss Margaret Olivia Slocum, was a graduate of the Law Class last year, and who has always shown much interest in the class. Mrs. H. W. Bookstaver, wife of Judge Bookstaver, and Mrs. Theodore Sutro, who is one of the class of alumnae, were also present.

In the principal address of the morning, delivered by Mrs. Munn, the course of study to be pursued and the advantages to members of the class were told. Chancellor MacCracken greeted the young women students to the field of legal learning. Dean Ashley, in his address, welcomed women not only to the acceptance of degrees, but even to the bar itself. His experience, he declared, had taught him that many women were competent to practice law. Women whom he had observed had achieved high honors in the study of law in competition with men. Some of the prizes for excellence had been won by the women students. The opening lecture was delivered by Prof. Russell.

In the list of those already enrolled for the class this season are women of considerable prominence in the social world. Among them are Mrs. Washington Roebling, Miss Gilroy, daughter of ex-Mayor Gilroy; Miss Bessie Schlesinger, daughter of Leo Schlesinger; Mrs. C. W. Romeyn, Mrs. Robert E. Bonner, daughter-in-law of Robert Bonner; Miss Norma L. Munro, daughter of Norman L. Munro; Miss Fay W. MacCracken, daughter of the Chancellor; Miss Minnie E. Staats, Miss Laura Hoagland, Miss Elizabeth C. Craven, Mrs. Della P. Follett, Miss Lottie W. Booth, Miss Helen Landry, Miss Helen St. Clair, Miss Agnes Thomson, Miss Grace Way, Miss Elizabeth C. Wilcox, Miss May B. Bell, Miss Emma W. Still, Miss S. S. Kimball, and Miss Ida Bank.

LIQUOR SELLER DISCHARGED.

Magistrate Kudlich Accuses a Detective of Having an Ax to Grind.

Detective Patrick Sheehan of the Madison Street Station yesterday morning arraigned Joseph Kalinsky, a saloon keeper, of 20 Monroe Street, before Magistrate Kudlich in the Essex Market Police Court on the charge of violating the excise law by selling liquor on Sunday.

"What is the reason for this arrest?" asked Magistrate Kudlich of the officer.

"Violating the excise law," replied the policeman. "He handed three glasses of beer through a hole in the window, and there were no sandwiches."

"That is not an answer to my question," replied the Magistrate. "You do not seem to comprehend. I will call the defendant." Then Magistrate Kudlich asked Kalinsky:

"Were there any other saloons doing business yesterday?"

"Yes, three across the street," replied Kalinsky.

"Could the officer have seen this?" asked the Magistrate.

"Yes, if he wasn't struck with sudden blindness."

"I thought so," replied the Magistrate with much emphasis. "This saloon is the only one out of the entire precinct that has been singled out. I won't stand for this sort of work. This policeman has an axe to grind or is a dupe for others."

"I have no axe to grind and I am no dupe," replied the officer. "I simply did my duty. I arrested the man for violating the excise law."

"The prisoner is discharged," replied Magistrate Kudlich, and turning to the officer said: "Now do your worst. I have had enough of this kind of business."

Gold from Europe Yesterday.

By the steamship La Normandie from Havre, came yesterday 875,000f. in gold for the National City Bank and 50,000f. for Lazard Frères, or a total of about $185,000.

The National News Company,
26 Beekman St.,
New York.

Manager's Office, October 20th 1898

The New York Times,

New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

We are very much gratified with the success that has resulted from the reduction in price of 'The New York Times' to one cent per copy. We supply all the newsdealers on Staten Island and our orders in that territory have increased nearly 400%.

One of the leading newsdealers on Staten Island sold, before the reduction in price of The New York Times, 110 copies. His order to-day is 400 copies. Similar gains have been made by many other newsdealers.

Give us an early paper and thus enable us to satisfy the trade.

Very truly yours,
Thos F Cormick
Manager

The National News Company Supplies 250 Newsdealers on Staten Island.

BOY KILLED; FATHER CRAZED.

A Trolley Car Runs Down a Lonely Cobbler's Son.

Joseph Prizzia, seven years old, the only son of an Italian shoemaker at 807 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was instantly killed yesterday by a trolley car of the Myrtle Avenue line. Only a few weeks ago his mother died, and her death seemed to have affected the cobbler's mind. The boy bore a striking resemblance to his dead parent and Prizzia fairly idolized him.

When the father learned of the boy's death his reason seemed to leave him. He raved like a madman and finally collapsed. When he revived he seemed to be insane, and last night it was necessary to send for a doctor. It was the general belief that the man would never recover from the shock. The motorman and conductor were placed under arrest.

Came from Armenia to be Married.

Just fourteen is Marian Dabaghian, who arrived on the steamship La Normandie and was yesterday passed through the immigrant depot. She had come, she said, to be married to Bagdosar Tashjian, who some time since came from Armenia to make a home for them, and had located in Worcester. While she talked Bagdosar arrived and greeted her like a child. He appeared to be a little under forty years old. "She is going to marry me," he told the matron, and it was explained that the parental consent had been awarded the little one to her future husband. They are stopping temporarily at the home of Bagdosar's sister, in this city.

Will of the Rev. Dr. John Hall.

The will of the Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. Dr. Hall died on Sept. 17 in Ireland. According to the petition filed with the will, the value of the estate is unknown. After making a number of minor bequests to relatives, Dr. Hall bequeaths the residue of his estate, in trust, for the benefit of his widow, Emily Hall, during life. She is empowered to draw upon the principal, however, if need be, in the maintenance of a home. After her death the residue is to be divided equally among the children.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

18—The Northwestern National Bank et al., appellants, vs. B. N. Freemantle, &c. Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona.—Decision affirmed, with costs and interest. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

21—Henry Hopkins et al., appellants, vs. the United States. Appeal from and certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, reversed and cause remanded to that court, with directions to dismiss the bill with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Dissenting, Justice Harlan. Justice McKenna took no part in the decision of the case.

181—J. K. Anderson et al., appellants, vs. the United States. On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri reversed and cause remanded to that court, with directions to overrule the complainant's bill with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Dissenting, Mr. Justice Harlan. Justice McKenna took no part in the decision of the case.

182—The United States, appellant, vs. the Joint Traffic Association, et al. Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Decrees of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and of the Second Circuit reversed, and cause remanded to said Circuit Court with directions to take such further proceedings therein as may be in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Dissenting, Justice Gray, Justice Shiras, and Justice White. Justice McKenna took no part in the decision of the case.

249—Cyrus A. Brown, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States, and 250—George C. Perley, alias George Cully, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States; in error to the United States Court for the Indian Territory.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

85—William Naeglin et al., appellants, vs. Dolo Ritas Martin de Cordoba et al.; appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

Original—Ex parte: In the matter of Thomas King, petitioner, &c.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of habeas corpus denied.

148—Owensboro National Bank, plaintiff in error, vs. City of Owensboro, &c.; 149—Deposit Bank of Owensboro, plaintiff in error, vs. City of Owensboro, &c.; 150—Deposit Bank of Owensboro, plaintiff in error, vs. Davies County, &c., and 151—Farmers and Traders' Bank of Owensboro, plaintiff in error, vs. City of Owensboro, &c.—Motion to advance 148 and 149 to docket 150 and 151 are advanced to be heard with 148 as one case when that case is reached in regular order.

256—Samuel H. Stone, Auditor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Bank of Kentucky; 357—City of Louisville, appellant, vs. Bank of Kentucky; 358—Samuel H. Stone, Auditor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. The Bank of Louisville; 359—City of Louisville, appellant, vs. The Bank of Louisville; 360—Samuel H. Stone, Auditor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. The Louisville Banking Company; 361—City of Louisville, appellant, vs. The Louisville Banking Company; 362—Samuel H. Stone, Auditor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. The Bank of Commerce; 363—City of Louisville, appellant, vs. Bank of Commerce; 364—City of Louisville, appellant, vs. Third National Bank; 384—Louisville, appellant, vs. Citizens' National Bank; 385—Samuel H. Stone, Auditor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky; 386—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, appellant, vs. Samuel H. Stone, Auditor, &c., et al.; 387—Samuel H. Stone, Auditor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. The Deposit Bank of Frankfort; 404—The Third National Bank of Louisville, appellant, vs. Samuel H. Stone, Auditor, &c., et al.; 405—The Citizens' National Bank, appellant, vs. Samuel H. Stone, Auditor, &c., et al.; 406—The Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company, appellant, vs. The City of Louisville; 407—The Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company, appellant, vs. Samuel H. Stone, Auditor, et al.; 408—The Louisville Trust Company, appellant, vs. The City of Louisville; 409—The Louisville Trust Company, appellant, vs. Samuel H. Stone, Auditor, &c., et al.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument as one case, after 148. Two days' time is allowed for argument, and the municipality concerned will be allowed to open and close the argument.

426—Henry Gardes, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

427—Louis Gallet, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

430—Mast, Foos & Co., petitioners, vs. Stover Manufacturing Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit granted.

203—The United States, appellant, vs. Antonio Serafin Pena et al.—Motion to dismiss postponed to the hearing on the merits.

346—The City of Attica, Harper County, Kan., petitioner, vs. the Springfield Safe eDposit and Trust Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

370—Samuel Castner, jr., et al., petitioners, vs. W. H. Coffman & Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit granted.

377—The Kittaning Coal Company, appellant, vs. J. L. Zabriski et al., executors, &c.—Motion to advance denied.

412—A. J. Daggs et al., appellants, vs. the Phoenix National Bank.—Motion to vacate supersedeas or for further security denied.

415—John Anderson, appellant, vs. Morgan Treat, United States Marshal.—Advanced to be heard on the merits Nov. 7, and the consideration for the motion to dismiss postponed until then. Leave is granted to P. J. Morris and Hugh G. Miller to argue the case on behalf of the appellant. The courts below will enter the proper orders for postponement of the execution of the sentence.

7—Daniel Wiley, plaintiff in error, vs. D. L. Sinkler et al.—Restored to the docket for oral argument.

217—Michael Jeske et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Nettie Cox et al. In error to the Superior Court of Milwaukee County, State of Wisconsin.—Dismissed on the authority of Missouri Pacific Railway vs. Fitzgerald, 160 United States, 582; Meyer vs. Cox, 160 United States, 587; McLish vs. Roff, 141 United States, 661; Insurance Company vs. Karchoff, 160 United States, 374.

336—The City of New Orleans, appellant, vs. John G. Warner. Appeal from The United States Court of Appeals of the Fifth Circuit.—Dismissed on the authority of Tennessee vs. Banks, 152, United States, 454; Sawyer vs. Kockersperger, 170, United States, 303. Justice White took no part in the consideration and disposition of this motion.

16—Aaron H. Zeckendorf et al., appellants, vs. Louis Zeckendorf, guardian, &c. Appeal from The Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona.—Decision affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Grand Lodge, 108, United States, 12; Salina Stock Company vs. Salina Creek Company, 163, United States, 117.

4—Original—Ex parte: In the matter of George R. Nichols, petitioner. 435—James Nicol, appellant, vs. John G. Warner, United States Marshal.—Motion to assign these cases for argument Dec. 12, submitted by Solicitor General Richards, for the United States.

443—The Knights Templars' and Masons' Life Indemnity Company, petitioner, vs. Carrie E. Converse.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by J. K. Richards in behalf of Charles H. Aldrich in support of petition, and by James H. Hopkins in opposition thereto.

418—P. Lorillard Company, petitioner, vs. Christian Pepper.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, submitted by Frederick D. McKenney and M. B. Phillip in supoprt of petition, and by Smith P. Galt in opposition thereto.

446—The United States, ex rel., Alfred L. Bernardin, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles H. Duell, Commissioner of Patents. Motion to advance submitted by Julian C. Dowell for the plaintiff in error.

287—Francis C. Watson, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Rhode Island.—Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis submitted by Hartwell P. Heath for the plaintiff in error.

431—Charles Winston, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia submitted by George Kearney in support of the petition.

432—William M. Strather, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia submitted by Samuel D. Truitt and Tracy L. Jeffords in support of petition.

435—Peter Smith, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia submitted by Tracy L. Jeffords in behalf of Chapin Brown in support of petition.

354—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Lake Street Elevated Railway Company et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by C. A. Knight, T. A. Moran, and Lucy Mayer, in behalf of motions, and by Herbert B. Turner, William Burry, and John J. Herrick in opposition thereto. Leave granted to Mr. Knight to file reply brief within one week.

419—The Continental National Bank of New York City, petitioner, vs. Mary Jenner Heilman et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by James Lowndes in behalf of John L. Cadwallader and Addison C. Harris in support of petition, and by C. W. Smith, John S. Duncan, Alexander Gilchrist, and C. A. De Brulet in opposition thereto.

266—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Samuel W. Hood.—Leave granted to counsel for appellants to file an additional brief within ten days, and to counsel for appellee to reply thereto. Argument commenced by Assistant Attorney General Thompson for the appellant, and continued by Silas Hare and William B. King for the appellee.

Call for to-day: 266, 50, 106, (and 169 and 170,) 130, 49, 215, 15, 56, 57, (and 61,) 59.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, Oct. 25.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

1—U. S. vs. Dunbar & Son.
2—Firemen's Ins. Co. vs. J. H. Mohlman Co.
3—Welsbach L. vs. Rex I. L. Co.
4—Fayerweather vs. Rich.
5—Dick vs. Wickelman.
6—Fayerweather vs. Rich.
7—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Calendar called by Lacombe, J.

112—Lichvarcik vs. Berewind White Coal Mining Co.
114—Springer vs. Hegeman.
188—Hess vs. Breu & Co.
151—Sinkwin vs. Cunard S. S. Co.
158—Yoost vs. Niedlinger
161—Schofield vs. Anderson.
162—Robinson vs. So. Nat. Bank.
164—U. S. vs. Simon.
170—Weaver vs. Merchants' Central Club
182—Car vs. Bennett.
185—Cuffari vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
186—Zoul vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
188—Matchett vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
190—Stowell vs. Erie R. R. Co.
21—Spinelli vs. Norton.
115—Merz Universal Extractor and Construction Co. vs. Chamberlain.
36—Bruce vs. Investors' Securities Trust.
63—Silver Peak Mines vs. Hanchett.
105—So. Bk. of State of Ga. vs. Merc. Tr. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Equity calendar—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

9—King vs. Anderson.
25—Carey vs. Roosevelt.
18—Nelson vs. A. D. Farmer & Son.
26—U. S. Playing Co. vs. Spaulding Brothers.
35—French vs. Union Pac. Ry. Co.
36—French vs. Union Pac. Ry. Co.
37—Venner vs. Fitzgerald.
38—Warner Bros. Co. vs. Warren Featherbone Co.
39—Warner Bros. Co. vs. Warren Featherbone Co.
40—Warner Bros. Co. vs. Warren Featherbone Co.
50—Mercantile Trust Co. vs. Mo., Kan. & Texas Ry. Co.
45—Gormully & Jeffery Mfg. Co. vs. Lozier & Bill.
51—Ball & Socket Fastener Co. vs. Cohn.
52—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

174—Sanbern vs. S. S. Santiago de Cuba.
175—Switzerland Marine Ins. Co. vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 626, 561, 1,282, 842, 632, 635, 638, 639.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts—Beekman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Motions.

4—Snow, Church & Co. vs. Muller.
17—Popkin vs. Subin. Appeals from the Municipal Court.
36—Popkin vs. Subin.
42—Hobkirk vs. Green.
47—Ryan vs. Wollowitz.
48—Maze vs. Nat. Gramaphone Co.
49—Kaminsky vs. Mendelson.
53—Cammann vs. Met. Steet Ry. Co.
55—Hackett vs. Edwards Merrill & Co.
56—Halsted vs. Storm.
60—Merowitz vs. Moscowitz.
63—Doherty vs. Peale, Peacock & Kerr.
66—Dougnerty vs. McMillan.
69—Sommer vs. Conhain.
70—Moeler Safe Co. vs. Hartog.
71—Kessler vs. Vera.
72—Schneider vs. Hemsheimer.
73—Guggolz vs. Callan.
19—Stackfleth vs. Demuth Glass Mfg. Co.
48—Watson vs. Hamilton.
29—Schneps vs. Sturm.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Hyman.
2—Tracy vs. Dolan.
3—Same vs. Frey.
4—Same vs. Falvey.
5—Same vs. Kircher.
6—Zabriskie vs. Martin.
7—Giles vs. Bohm.
8—Apfel vs. Sexton.
9—Lauer vs. Lewis.
10—Crescenzo vs. Rocky Hill Storage Co.
11—Spofford vs. Pearsall
12—Platt vs. Cornwall.
13—Grenner vs. Grenner.
14—Ahrens vs. Strong.
15—Murphy vs. Barry.
16—In re Reid.
17—People ex rel. Bierach vs. York.
18—Matthie vs. Adams Power Co.
19—Burne vs. Adams Power Co.
20—In re Am. Confection Co.
21—McMurty vs. Snow, Church & Co.
22—Koehler vs. Kessel.
23—Houghton vs. Gage.
24—Jeager vs. Koenig.
25—Wieger vs. Cohn.
26—Anderson vs. De Braeckeleer Co.
27—Ghiglion vs. Tito Burl.
28—Martino vs. Cornell.
29—Meyer vs. Hesse.
30—Schnaier vs. Nathan
31—Reynolds vs. Hatie.
32—In re Arkell.
33—Dept. of Bldgs. vs. Jones.
34—Hennessy vs. Goldberg.
35—Kuchmovitz vs. Rubenstein.
36—Cooper vs. Cooper.
37—In re Franklin Av.
38—People ex rel. McKiernan vs. Leubuscher.
39—O'Brien vs. Mayor, &c.
40—Brown vs. same.
41—Barren vs. Spier.
42—In re Durland Rid'g Academy Co.
43—Tefft vs. Hand.
44—Lydig vs. Jacob.
45—Ragsdale vs. Green.
46—People, &c., vs. Le Robins.
47—Polombo vs. Norton.
48—Lawson vs. Brady.
49—Fleischer vs. Furey.
50—Clark vs. Hale.
51—Trabaud vs. Trabaud
52—Greene vs. Walton.
53—People ex rel. Thileman vs. Coler.
54—Taylor vs. Wright.
55—In re N. Y. & Canada Lumber Co.
56—Hubbard vs. Housley.
57—Hethe rington vs. Chapin.
58—Kyle vs. Kyle.
59—Cox vs. Hanks.
60—Klein vs. Knight.
61—Dime Sav. Bank of B. vs. Pettit.
62—Leach vs. Thornburgh.
63—Cresenzo vs. Rocky Hill Stone Stor. Co.
64—Mindich vs. Mindich
65—Turner vs. City of N. Y.
66—Weinberg vs. Aronstam.
67—Graham vs. Horn
68—Wandell vs. Romeyn.
69—Hartington vs. Bryant.
70—Serifino Piano Co. vs. Abbiati.
71—Shea vs. Shea.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—In re Marion Av.
2—Michel vs. Solner. Demurrers.
808—Tompkins vs. Brown,
816—First Nat. Bank vs. Wright. Preferred Causes.
1818—Schinotti vs. Cuddy.
1884—Gushee vs. City of New York.
1887—Reynton vs. Leber
1848—Verplanck vs. Godfrey.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Cases

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National Bank of Commerce
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The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
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Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
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MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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INVESTMENTS.
Wanted, Bonds of any corporation, steam railway or street railway, in the State of Pennsylvania.
Also buy and sell securities dealt in in any market.
Private wires to principal cities.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
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52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
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Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of Trust Certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York for deposited First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company of Chicago, Illinois:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of the Plan and Agreement, dated June 29th 1898, the Committee has amended the plan by striking out the clauses following:

"The preferred stock shall have exclusive voting power for five years, subject to be terminated, however, when in any one year during that period dividends amounting to 5% shall have been paid on the preferred stock.

"As soon as such dividend shall have been paid in any one year, or, in any event, at the end of five years from the date of the incorporation of the new Company, all stock common and preferred, shall have equal voting power."

The following clauses are substituted in lieu of those so stricken out:

"The title to the common stock shall be vested in Frederic P. Olcott, Walter G. Oakman, and Samuel Thorne, as voting trustees, such stock to be deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York and voting trust certificates to be issued against it. The trustees shall vote the same for such Directors as shall at any election receive the vote of a majority of the preferred stock. The voting trust shall continue for five years from the date of the incorporation of the new Company, subject to be terminated, however, when in any one year during that period dividends amounting to 5 per cent. shall have been paid on the preferred stock. All dividends declared on the common stock shall be payable to the registered holders of the stock-trust certificates pro rata. Upon the termination of the trust the common stock shall be distributed among the holders of voting-trust certificates representing the same. The voting trustees shall have no power to vote for the creation of any lien or charge upon the property of the Company, or for any lease or sale thereof, except with the assent or by the direction of a majority in amount of the voting-trust certificates."

New York, October 12, 1898.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, WALTER G. OAKMAN, SAMUEL THORNE, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
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GOLD 3½% BONDS.
NON-TAXABLE IN THE HANDS OF ANY HOLDER WITHIN NEW YORK STATE.
PRICE AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST CO
NO. 26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

FARSON, LEACH & CO.,
NO. 35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT CO.
First Mtge. Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
DUE IN 1913.
In view of the default of the interest on the above bonds, the undersigned, owning or representing a large proportion of said issue, have consented to act as a committee, with a view to protecting the interests of all the bondholders, and invite deposits with the GUARANTY TRUST CO., corner Nassau and Cedar Sts., New York, which is now prepared to receive bonds and deliver receipts in exchange therefor.
J. W. DAVIS, Chairman, 9 Broad St.,
T. DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St.
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HAIGHT & FREESE
53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Boston, 85 State St. Philadelphia, 402 Walnut St.
Execute orders in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS.
Margins, 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.
This is an opportune time to have one of our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUALS" on hand, and by a study of its contents to be fully equipped for investing and operating in stocks. Issued gratis and mailed free.
BRANCH OFFICE, 1,132 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Daily Market Letter mailed free on request.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

Two or three stocks scored advances yesterday, but declines were almost uniform. Those shares which went up were under strenuous manipulation. Tobacco Trust figured most conspicuously in the showing of strength, going up about four points. Many sensational stories were in circulation to account for the strength of the stock. None of them was true. All of them were invented offhand to help along the game of professional swindling. A corporation which issues stocks and promissory notes surreptitiously and at the same time by matched orders marks up quotations for its Stock Exchange "securities" is not a corporation with which honest men can afford fellowship. Nowhere appeared the slightest evidence that anybody independent of the inside manipulative clique traded in as much as 100 shares of Tobacco Trust stock yesterday, and the rushing of quotations upward signified not a thing but collusion and deception. The Tobacco Trust did have a little while ago about $20,000,000 of common stock. The probability is that before long it will be disclosed that the capitalization is twice what it formerly was.

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Sugar Trust manipulation did not keep pace with that in Tobacco Trust. In that quarter a decline was scored. The fact that the price of refined sugars is this week to be again reduced may be figuring somewhat as an influence. Wall Street last week was deluged with representations that Mr. H. O. Havemeyer had been figuring in the market as a buyer of Sugar Trust shares on a large scale. The basis for this has not been disclosed. The yarn was probably invented recklessly. Financial interests close to the controllers of the trust are not expectant of any early settlement of the sugar trade war—they are, indeed, expectant of early developments which will show that that war is much more a reality than Wall Street yet has come to believe.

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Two depressing factors figured in yesterday's market. One was the strained international feeling abroad involving possibilities of actual conflict between Great Britain and France. On this account Europe sold stocks freely. Before the close it was estimated that from 50,000 to 60,000 shares of internationally listed stocks were thrown over here for foreign account. The lesser traders on the Stock Exchange made light of this development, insisting that in these days of civilization no possibility can exist through which such nations as France and England can come into conflict. But up to the very close foreign selling of stocks continued, and at the close was even more pronounced than in the earlier part of the day.

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Much the most sensational development of the day was the determination by the United States Supreme Court of the Central Traffic Association case—a decision wherein is virtually declared that traffic agreements between roads are illegal and within the scope of the Anti-Trust act, Congress having ample power to survey and restrict railway combinations. In so far as yesterday's market was concerned the effect of this decision by the Supreme Court was slight; but among thoughtful people in Wall Street the consequence of the court's holding received serious attention. Abroad such a determination is likely to exert depressing influence.

The fact that professional Wall Street affected utterly to disregard the Supreme Court's decision, even insisting that it was of no consequence whatever, is only in line with the reception which Wall Street has given to other similar declarations. Even the Venezuela message was received in Wall Street at the outstart as a matter to be jocular over, but it was not.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $9,000 threes, coupon, at 105⅝@105¾; $500 do., small, at 105¼; $4,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 127⅞, and $2,000 do., registered, at 126¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. Co. pf.	½	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1½
Am. Tobacco	3¾	General Electric	2
Am. Tobacco pf.	2½	Great North. pf.	½
Brunswick City	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	½
Cental Pacific	1	L. E. & W.	½
Consol. Ice	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	⅝	Manhattan Con.	1⅜
Am. Steel & Wire	1	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
Am. Steel & W. pf.	2¼	Missouri Pacific	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Nat. Lead Co.	½
B. & O., all in. pd.	½	N. J. Central	1½
Brooklyn Rapid T.	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Canadian Pacific	1	N. Y. Central	1
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Norfolk & W. pf.	1⅜
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1	Northern Pacific	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Northern Pac. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅜	Peo. Gas., Chi.	1⅝
Consol. Gas	3½	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
Delaware & Hudson	1⅜	St. L. & S. F., 2d pf.	½
Denver & Rio G.	⅞	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Denver & Rio G. pf.	1¼	Southern Pacific	½
Erie	½	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Union Pacific	⅞
Federal Steel, w. i.	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅞
Federal St. pf., w. i.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Kan. City, P. & G.	⅝	Wabash pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	M. & O., Mont. Div 5s	1
General Elec. deb. 5s	1	Or. S. S. con. 5s	1

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $93,175,180; balance, $6,202,252; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,125,555.

Money on call in London at 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¾@3⅞ per cent. for short and 3⅞@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market strong. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82⅝@$4.82½ for sixty days $4.85⅝ for demand, $4.86¼@$4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.81⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.21⅝@5.21⅜, less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94¼@94 5-16 and 94⅝@94 15-16, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—8@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅛, to 8½. Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1⅛, to 82½; Illinois Central, ⅞, to 111; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 56; Union Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 66½; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 77¼; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 33½; St. Paul, ⅛, to 111¼, and New York Central, ¼, to 118½. Erie sold at 12¾ and Pennsylvania at 60½. British consols declined 15-16, to 107⅞, for money, and 1, to 108 1-16, for the account. The Bank of England gained £8,000 bullion on balance.

SOME FLOWER BULLISHNESS.

Gov. Flower returns to town to-day, and from his friends come hints of early developments in the Flower stocks. Gov. Flower and his following are decidedly bullish on the stock market, especially upon those properties with which he and his business associates are identified. Much better things are talked for the stocks of all these corporations.

THE DENVER AND GULF FIGHT.

Further steps were yesterday taken in the matter of the action brought by Arthur Ritter against Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, J. Kennedy Tod, Henry Budge, Norman B. Ream, and other members of the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company, the complaint in which, as already published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, was filed on Saturday in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. Mr. Samuel Strasbourger, attorney for Ritter, said yesterday that the papers would be served upon the defendants during the day by the Marshal of the court, and that the Reorganization Committee would not be able to make the collection to-day as announced of the first installment of the ten-dollar assessment upon the stockholders. Ritter's attorney said that other stock or bond holders who felt aggrieved are invited to join in the suit, and that another plaintiff has already appeared in the person of a purchaser of 1,700 shares of the common stock when it sold up around 9½.

Ritter holds 100 shares of the stock. He wants to know upon what terms the committee adjusted claims between the Union Pacific Railway Company and the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, and if the adjustment was made in cash he wants to know from what source the cash was obtained. He is also desirous of being informed whether the defendants combined with any person or corporation to furnish $4,512,998 and received therefor cash, stock, and bonds, and, finally, he wants to be told what is each defendant's interest in the "syndicate." In the complaint a preliminary injunction is asked, restraining the defendants from enforcing so much of the plan of reorganization as calls for assent to the proposed plan and the payment of $5 per share on Oct. 25, and a further $5 on Nov. 28.

Speaking of the matter yesterday, Mr. Strasbourger said:

"We believe that these people have bought a lot of bonds, or their friends have, and that they are reorganizing the road in such a way as to give the bonds everything and the stock nothing. They propose to give 80 per cent. in new bonds and 60 per cent. in first and second preferred stocks, making 140 for a bond. To the stock they propose to give nothing, and, besides, are to make it pay $10 assessment. There is nothing for the stock in the issuing of these new securities that they propose; if they issue $21,000,000 additional securities and the road should earn reasonable dividends, the stock would not get a cent of it. It would go to the preferred stock, which is being given to the bondholders.

"This committee is to act for the benefit of bondholders and stockholders, but they have left the stock out altogether. Our claim is based on the fact that when a committee goes in to reorganize a road it is as a trustee, and it is well settled law that trustees have no right to make profits or gains out of the trust estate which they represent. If they do they become personally liable to the beneficiaries. Our action is brought to make them turn over any money they may have made out of the matter personally. We expect to-day to get the injunction to stop the collecting of that first installment of the assessment, which is payable to-morrow."

At the office of Messrs. J. Kennedy Tod & Co. inquirers were referred to the law office of Cary & Whitridge, but no information was there obtainable.

The following communication to stockholders of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf has been circulated in Wall Street on postal cards, bearing no signature or clue to the author:

"Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf stockholders should get together at once and resist in the courts by an injunction restraining the Reorganization Committee from carrying out its inequitable plan—an injunction preventing the committee from declaring the stock valueless that will not pay the unjust assessment. The wrong of the plan can then be unfolded, and the committee forced to present another one in keeping with equity.

"Stockholders, remember that committees are simply trustees for stockholders, and their plans must be in keeping with this fundamental idea. The committee evidently failed to recognize this; the courts probably will.

"It is stated that since the road went into the hands of a receiver, in 1893, out of the current earnings, $300,000 receivers' certificates have been paid off, as well as the floating debt that existed at the time of the road going into receivers' hands. This healthy financial condition warranted not an outrageous assessment of $10 a share, and giving in return mostly junior securities. It is also stated that the value of the securities and money given to the syndicate amounts to $450,000 for $1,030,000 advanced—about 44 per cent. profit. This is an enormous profit, and enormous as a tax upon the stockholders, and equity would demand the setting aside of this inequitable plan.

"Who will start the movement? Enough shareholders can be got together at once. Baltimore and Ohio stockholders have just acted by injunction."

ANOTHER ST. PAUL GAIN.

The earnings of the St. Paul Road for the third week in October were made public yesterday. They aggregate $921,021, and show the following increases over the same period in the six preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$97,819
Increase over 1896	142,516
Increase over 1895	58,970
Increase over 1894	251,961
Increase over 1893	4,365
Increase over 1892	93,006

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So far this month St. Paul's earnings compare as follows with those of preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$357,146
Increase over 1896	505,259
Increase over 1895	236,662
Increase over 1894	784,090
Increase over 1893	147,940
Increase over 1892	332,978

HEAVY FOREIGN SELLING.

Heavy London selling was a feature of yesterday's market. British consols declined, and in this market the arbitrage houses sold heavily in all the international stocks. Undoubtedly these sales come from uneasiness abroad over the possibility of serious trouble between France and England. Sharp declines in many stocks at the opening of the market came from the foreign liquidation.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Holders of Baltimore and Ohio preferred stock who have recently been filing petitions to prevent the carrying out of the reorganization plan were heard yesterday in the United States Circuit Court at Baltimore. The preferred stockholders filed an amended petition which practically claimed that the scheme of reorganization was a fraudulent one. Attorneys for the mortgage Trustee asked time to answer the amended petition, and at the same time made a motion to dissolve the injunction which had been issued by the Court, prohibiting them from foreclosing the mortgages until the petition of the preferred stockholders could be heard.

After hearing elaborate arguments, the Court granted this motion, rescinding the previous order and thus permitting the Trustees of the several Baltimore and Ohio mortgages to file their bills for foreclosure and perfect their proceedings. The Court stated that whatever rights the preferred stockholders might have could be taken care of in these reorganization proceedings. This was precisely the point made by the attorneys for the mortgage trustees, and the dissolution of the injunction is looked upon as an important victory for the reorganization managers.

WHEAT MARKET BUOYANCY.

Wall Street gave much attention yesterday to the continued buoyancy of wheat, the price of that cereal advancing steadily all day. Again a heavy export demand was reported. Although Wall Street bulls point out the benefits which American farmers will derive from the exporting of wheat and the high prices that are being established for the cereal, the Street in general is not inclined at the moment to look upon the wheat market's strength as a bullish factor, arguing that the heavy demand from abroad signifies real alarm on the other side over the Fashoda developments.

ATCHISON'S DECREASES.

Much disappointment was evinced yesterday over Atchison's September report. The increase in gross earnings was insignificant, amounting to but little more than $2,000; and this was turned into a loss in net through a comparatively heavy increase in operating expenses, amounting to more than $11,000. For the three months to Sept. 30 Atchison's gross earnings have decreased $35,000, while the operating expenses have increased $397,000. The total decrease in income from operation is $440,000. People who have been talking dividends on Atchison preferred were not overjoyed yesterday at the September statement.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increases of $69,658 in Omaha's gross earnings for September, making an increase of $534,595 since Jan. 1.

Decision by United States Supreme Court adverse to the railroads in the Joint Traffic Association case.

Declaration of payment of 11 per cent. on General Electric preferred stock, representing part of the accumulated back dividends.

Increase of $614,250 in surplus reserve shown by statement outside banks.

Sharp decline in British consols in the London market.

Annual meeting of directors of St. Louis Southwestern Railway. Election of Edwin Gould President, and Russell Harding of the Great Northern Railroad, Vice President.

Reports from Chicago that a syndicate has been formed to build a road parallel to the Chicago and Alton from Chicago to St. Louis.

Decrease of 2,135 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of 6,823 tons as compared with corresponding week last year.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for demand sterling.

Decrease of $7,429 in Atchison's net income for September, making a decrease of $440,778 since July 1.

Decrease of $2,037 in Georgia Southern and Florida's net earnings for September, making a decrease of $7,312 since July 1.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in October showed decreases:

Cleveland, Canton and Southern	$1,846
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis	20,073
Total decrease two roads	$21,919
Decrease previously reported	218,134
Total decrease 27 roads	$240,053
Increase:	
Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham	$1,014
Increase previously reported	688,971
Total increase 42 roads	$689,985
Net increase	$449,932

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For the third week in October Ann Arbor showed a decrease of $2,447 and St. Paul an increase of $97,819.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	307
3d week Oct.	$25,908	$28,355	$22,843
From Jan. 1	1,158,615	1,032,708	934,363
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
2d week Oct.	$16,249	$18,095	$9,869
From July 1	224,688	179,088	200,262
K. C., FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	975
2d week Oct.	$86,144	$106,213	$82,441
From Jan. 1	3,608,347	3,580,256	3,385,161
K. C., MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d week Oct.	$25,045	$24,031	$29,563
From Jan. 1	1,078,899	872,711	865,270
OMAHA—			
Mileage	1,492	1,492	1,492
Month September	$1,061,640	$991,982	$862,570
From Jan. 1	6,980,111	5,845,216	5,027,510

ATCHISON, TOP. & SANTA FE for September—

Gross earnings	3,425,582	3,423,213	2,911,545
Op. expenses	2,369,419	2,358,034	2,028,668
Net earnings	1,056,163	1,065,179	882,877
Prop. exp. to gross	69¼	68⅞	69⅝
Taxes and rent	139,329	140,915	181,317
Inc. from opera'n	916,834	924,264	701,560
For three months—			
Gross earnings	9,196,688	9,232,025	7,954,444
Net earnings	2,918,416	2,951,217	2,188,731
Inc. from opera'n	1,587,819	2,028,597	1,653,213

LONG ISLAND ELECTRIC RAILROAD for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$34,199	$28,622	$5,577
Op. expenses	18,536	16,443	2,093
Net earnings	15,663	12,579	3,054
Total income	17,376	15,062	2,314
Fixed charges	10,593	7,227	3,166
Net income	6,983	7,835	*852

*Decrease.

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Oct. 22.	Changes.
Loans, dis., investments	$63,266,500	†$25,700
Circulation	1,611,100	*6,200
Net deposits	60,276,200	*1,296,200
Deposit with C. H. agents	8,993,400	*700,900
Legal tenders and bk. notes	4,085,500	*97,800
Deposit banks and trust co.'s	2,682,500	*104,200
Specie	3,382,200	*35,400
Total reserve	$19,143,600	*$938,300
Reserve required	17,319,050	*324,050
Surplus reserve	$1,824,550	*$614,250

†Decrease. *Increase.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26TH,
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
10 shs. Connecticut Fire Ins. Co., Hartford.
8 shs. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
$750 St. Paul, Stillwater and Taylor's Falls R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1908.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
16 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
20 shs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.
150 shs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
50 shs. Eagle Fire Ins. Co.
60 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
5 shs. Franklin National Bank.
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
$9,000 Mo., Kansas and Eastern R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Guar. Prin. and Int. by Mo., Kan. and Tex. R. R., 1942.
$3,000 State of Arkansas 7 p. c. Bds., Apl., 1873, Coups.
23 shs. New Jersey Phonograph Co.
$10,000 Consumers' Brewing Co. of Trenton, N. J., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1918, (Hypd.)
78 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co., (Hypd.)
$3,813.87 Mutual Fire Ins. Co. Scrip (Hypd.)
10 shs. Brighton Carrousel Co., (Hypd.)
$25,000 New Paltz and Walkill Valley R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1927.
80 shs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
$8,500 New Paltz and Walkill Valley R. C. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1927.
$8,500 New Paltz and Walkill Valley R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1927.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
$1,000 Richmond St. R'way and Electric Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
50 shs. Celluloid Co.
50 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery Co.
10 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
51 shs. Southern Pacific R. R. of Cal.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
38 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
50 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
100 shs. N. Y., Chic. and St. Louis R. R. 1st pfd.
4 shs. German-American R. E. Title Guar. Co.
78 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
5 shs. South Brooklyn Saw Mill Co.
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with ticket.)
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Oct. 25, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each.
50 shares Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. preferred, $100 each.
20 shares Celluloid Co., $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Pennsylvania Knitting Mills of Reading, Inc.

A meeting of the Stockholders of The Pennsylvania Knitting Mills of Reading, Inc., will be held at the Office of the Company, 81 and 83 Franklin Street, New York, on Thursday, November 10, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of passing a resolution to file application for reincorporation of this company under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
MAX H. SCHULTZE, Sec. Treas.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, November 3d, at 115 West 38th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

High Grade Bonds.
$100,000
Chic. & Northwestern Cons. Quart. 7s
$60,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 1st Mtge. 6s
$50,000
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford 50-Year Debenture 4s
$60,000
Canada Southern Railway 1st Mtge. 5s
$75,000
Michigan Central Air Line (1st Mtge.) 4s
$75,000
Mich. Cent. (Kala. & S. Hav. Div.) 1st Mtg. 5s
$50,000
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Consol. 6s
$100,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 1st Mtge. 5s
(Chic. & Pacific Western Div.)
$50,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 1st Mtge. 5s
(Chic. & Mo. River Div.)
$100,000
Philada. & Reading R. R. Con. Mtge. 6s & 7s
$50,000
Erie Railway Company 1st Consolidated 7s
$40,000
Chic., St. L. & N. Orleans Con. Gold 3½s
(Guar. by Ill. Cent. R. R. Co.)
$50,000
Ashtabula & Pittsburg 1st Mortgage 6s
(Pennsylvania System)
$50,000
Allegheny Valley 1st Mortgage 7s
(Guaranteed by Penn. R. R. Co.)
$30,000
Ches. & Ohio R.R. 1st Mtge. 6s (Penin. Ext.)
$30,000
Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. Co. 1st Mtg. 6s
(Chic., Bur. & Quincy System.)
$40,000
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st. Mtge. 7s
THESE AND OTHER PRIME ISSUES
FOR SALE BY
Goldman, Sachs & Co.,
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

$250,000
Southern Boulevard R.R. Co.
First Mortgage
Guaranteed 5% Gold Bonds.
DATED 1895. DUE JULY, 1945.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.
Coupon Bonds. Denomination $1,000.
Total Issue.....$250,000.
PART OF THE THIRD AVENUE R. R. SYSTEM.

The Southern Boulevard Railroad extends from Lincoln Avenue at a point near the Harlem River in New York City, on the Southern Boulevard northward to Pelham Avenue, seven miles of track in all, forming a valuable part of the system of the Union Railway Company of New York. The entire capital stock of the company is owned by the Union Railway Company, which guarantees the principal and interest of these bonds. The bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage covering all the railroad, equipment, real estate, rights, franchises, and all other property of the company now owned or hereafter acquired, and the issue is limited to the amount now offered. The road has been in successful operation since 1892, and as a necessary part of the Union Railway system its value for the future seems well assured. The company possesses a valuable franchise and the mortgage has been carefully drawn.

The earnings show a handsome surplus over all charges.

The Union Railway Company of New York operates an extensive system of trolley lines extending from the Harlem River north and east through Kingsbridge, East Chester, West Chester, Pelham, and New Rochelle. The charter and franchises of the company are extremely valuable and exempt the company from several important provisions of the general railroad law. Practically the entire capital stock of the company, for which $200 per share was paid, is owned by the Third Avenue R. R. Co., and the two roads are operated as the same system, connecting at 130th Street and Third Avenue.

Earnings of the Union Railway Company for the Year Ending June 30.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Gross earnings	$490,179	$541,854	$612,831
Net earnings	183,867	218,822	224,199
Other income	999	999	668
Total income	184,887	219,821	224,867
Interest and taxes	125,061	133,431	144,709
Surplus	59,825	86,390	80,158

We offer the above bonds at 112½ and accrued interest, at which price they yield 4.37 on the investment.
SUBJECT TO SALE OR ADVANCE IN PRICE WITHOUT NOTICE.
REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK,
ALBANY, N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
6% 1st Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.
The conversion into 4% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., undertaken by the undersigned, has reduced the amount of the 6% Bonds left outstanding to $1,520,000. The operation of the Sinking Fund, now increasing very rapidly, will shortly cancel the entire outstanding balance of First Mortgage Bonds at a price which, under the Trust Deed, cannot exceed 110%.
THE OFFER IS NOW MADE to holders of the 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, to refund into the 4 per cent. Gold Bonds maturing 1946, which will, except for the small balance of 6 per cent. Bonds, constitute the FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO., upon the basis OF $1,150 IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS FOR $1,000 IN 6 PER CENT. BONDS, this offer being subject to withdrawal or modification without notice.
The net earnings of the Company during the past fiscal year have been over $2,900,000, or more than three times the interest upon the entire bonded indebtedness. The Company is paying dividends both on its Preferred and Common Stock.
Holders of the 6% Bonds desiring to convert should deposit their bonds with the New York Security & Trust Co. for exchange into the 4% Bonds.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET.
New York, August 15th, 1898.

GOODYEAR SHOE MACH. STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
Boston & Montana Consolidated Copper Mining Company

For a long time the Boston & Montana Company was little better than a prospect or until its managers, becoming aware that the company was to be sued because of ore taken from the vein of adjoining property, purchased this property for $250,000, not because it was particularly valuable, but to prevent litigation. This property developed very rich, and Montana stock rapidly advanced from below $20 to $99. From $99 it broke to $55, and from there advanced to $249. The Directors, Managers, and Trustees during this time have been Directors, Managers, and Trustees of Butte & Boston, a property larger than Montana, and at the beginning, and for some time, recognized as having a brighter prospect than Montana. While Montana has prospered beyond all expectations, Butte has made no headway so far as giving to its stockholders any return on their investment, this notwithstanding Butte owners have paid over to its Directors, Managers, and Trustees a number of millions of dollars cash for working capital. Montana Directors, Managers, and Trustees, during the time they as Directors, Managers, and Trustees of Butte were expending millions of dollars from the Butte treasury, have paid to Montana stockholders millions of dollars in dividends, and to some of their members as commissions and in other ways for distributing the product of these mines millions more.

I am aware that my advice and my reasons therefor will meet with the usual criticism that comes to all who state unpalatable truths, but in twenty-nine years' active operations in State and Wall Streets as broker and critic of corporation worth, I have never unfairly, anonymously, or for personal gain "attacked" a security. I have never "attacked" a security without a deep feeling of regret for losses that I believed would result to holders

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37685	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7686	13934	18938	32209	37829	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830	45419
288	7758	13950	18976	32266	37839	45422
293	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847	45423
297	7768	13990	18990	32288	37849	45455
802	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851	45457
837	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45463
371	7951	14035	19015	32359	37901	45567
874	7994	14036	19032	32360	37911	45570
882	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
407	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32615	37950	45623
671	8067	14167	19151	32657	37952	45633
812	8074	14168	19247	32681	37955	45687
616	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45838
618	8106	14174	19267	32773	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46230
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991	46236
721	8178	14194	19388	32866	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38370	46360
725	8182	14197	19443	32946	38393	46367
728	8183	14243	19450	32985	38394	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46369
734	8201	14334	19508	33023	38495	46421
735	8202	14337	19510	33032	38501	46424
736	8234	14342	19513	33047	38579	46426
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38581	46428
740	8278	14370	19605	33114	38582	46438
747	8310	14382	19631	33131	38621	46452
752	8315	14427	19634	33122	38693	46459
753	8316	14447	19668	33124	38869	46468
1074	8325	14477	19669	33127	38701	46475
1106	8349	14481	20010	33213	38706	46476
1149	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478
1150	8363	14495	20016	33215	38708	46496
1307	8365	14521	20376	33245	38709	46506
1468	8393	14526	20397	33271	38712	46516
1641	8395	14577	20417	33293	38713	46539
1105	8409	14580	20454	33298	38715	46540
1106	8414	14634	20462	33297	38716	46633
2205	8415	14681	20468	33302	38717	46655
2208	8422	14685	20473	33303	38720	46658
2209	8423	14697	20474	33304	38725	46663
2210	8444	14725	20492	33305	38746	46668
2211	8460	14815	20501	33306	38770	46673
2212	8465	14816	20555	33571	38798	46704
2233	8467	14825	20576	33572	38954	46727
2234	8480	14834	20602	33581	38958	46733
2253	8484	14838	20604	33599	38959	46806
2288	8636	14841	20605	33621	39114	46907
2289	8655	14842	20637	33643	39116	46813
2366	8686	14843	20639	33666	39117	46820
2416	8723	14852	20643	33677	39118	46822
2544	8807	14856	20653	33714	39119	46844
2815	8827	14857	20670	33715	39120	46845
2353	8840	14867	20705	33716	39187	46846
3009	8927	14865	20758	33717	39205	46904
3029	8932	14879	20746	33732	39218	46906
3083	8933	14882	20775	33756	39258	47011
3274	8938	14891	20783	34007	39262	47047
3306	8958	14908	20794	34023	39292	47081
3400	8961	14926	20798	34028	39345	47091
3727	8964	14953	20825	34048	39446	47092
3758	8965	15011	20891	34060	39484	47114
3763	8966	15017	20892	34091	39544	47127
3772	8968	15048	20903	34092	39671	47176
3789	8998	15092	20911	34152	39719	47222
3829	9038	15192	20922	34153	39757	47223
3845	9053	15215	20931	34169	39765	47224
3917	9077	15223	20936	34161	39793	47226
3919	9080	15228	20995	34205	39811	47226
3920	9085	15237	20996	34206	39814	47227
3933	9090	15235	21011	34244	39817	47233
4004	9095	15403	21016	34247	39933	47236
4005	9117	15426	21058	34274	39955	47245
4021	9185	15427	21054	34292	39956	47254
4022	9209	15528	21066	34293	39958	47283
4046	9273	15551	21081	34295	40011	47287
4076	9287	15565	21082	34304	40039	47337
4092	9306	15565	21083	34305	40040	47341
4118	9308	15569	21092	34310	40069	47342
4120	9309	15576	21112	34311	40084	47378
4122	9310	15591	21113	34312	41253	47380
4148	9347	15595	21114	34313	41271	47389
4167	9478	15605	21145	34314	41283	47411
4169	9515	15613	21423	34316	41330	47417
4170	9529	15620	21644	34317	41341	47465
4174	9529	15621	21849	34318	41366	47479
4186	9579	15624	21916	34326	41422	47489
4189	9593	15625	21941	34321	41471	47522
4190	9596	15629	21943	34322	41472	47526
4193	9600	15635	21949	34323	41484	47544
4195	9608	15638	21951	34329	41485	47578
4198	9661	15641	21953	34330	41524	47788
4200	9674	15702	21960	34356	41533	47789
4213	9902	15717	22483	34358	41560	47883
4221	9907	15741	22485	34382	41591	47883
4243	9925	15776	22513	34435	41604	47937
4246	9960	15781	22516	34495	41607	47952
4311	9962	15784	22522	34513	41612	47955
4322	9990	15795	22614	34515	41615	47956
4328	10002	15820	22616	34561	41623	48081
4397	10025	15826	22640	34593	41637	48082
4403	10027	15836	22848	34595	41665	48092
4404	10045	15837	22722	34596	41815	48183
4405	10056	15848	22794	34598	41982	48183
4407	10091	15849	22804	34601	41985	48256
4431	10135	15893	22804	34602	41989	48258
4461	10172	15906	22923	34630	42021	48276
4467	10237	16030	22960	34650	42169	48276
4482	10253	16031	22975	34651	42197	48426
4495	10413	16039	22976	34696	42214	48435
4497	10414	16040	22977	34702	42304	48491
4504	10524	16041	22993	34707	42320	48533
4505	10563	16043	23004	34708	42352	48536
4506	10585	16045	23005	34711	42338	48572
4530	10587	16049	23136	34746	42343	48613
4531	10591	16061	29137	34766	42344	48803
4540	10592	16035	29138	34767	42345	48856
4545	10594	16066	29139	34767	42345	48856
4560	10603	16070	29227	34784	42416	48922
4562	10686	16080	29228	34824	42508	48959
4571	10694	16097	29229	34835	42548	48959
4591	10739	16098	29234	34857	42577	49185
4637	10753	16108	29237	34882	42578	49186
4657	10771	16150	29239	34900	43152	49198
4664	10777	16189	29240	34908	43181	49273
4668	10782	16182	29241	34948	43291	49274
4701	10822	16189	29244	34950	43291	49275
4707	10829	16222	29247	34980	43271	49276
4754	10836	16229	29343	35006	43810	49339
4783	10903	16231	29463	35020	43325	49494
4784	10994	16238	29518	35054	43327	49497
4831	10998	16252	29520	35069	43336	49546
4850	11026	16309	29533	35101	43357	49586
4868	11028	16332	29580	35111	43358	49587
4916	11029	16344	29632	35122	43370	49620
4933	11048	16356	29641	35123	43378	49652
4937	11068	16360	29654	35124	43378	49692
4943	11063	16381	29666	35124	43378	49696
4976	11112	16388	29367	35127	43413	49697
5103	11122	16393	29676	35134	43413	49698
5107	11123	16395	29729	35135	43552	49699
5113	11131	16410	29689	35151	43816	49703
5210	11138	16412	29706	35180	43841	49719
5239	11149	16413	29727	35182	43844	49832
5249	11157	16458	29729	35183	43845	49961
5339	11171	16469	29733	35183	43846	49871
5340	11211	16477	29734	35218	43848	49807
5343	11213	16478	29748	35219	43849	49910
5346	11214	16483	29748	35264	43850	49920
5360	11226	16541	29775	35264	43851	49922
5378	11239	16549	29794	35340	43853	49923
5398	11250	16550	29804	35346	43904	49926
5434	11251	16572	29812	35348	43916	49931
5465	11253	16587	29812	35350	43979	49932
5484	11258	16624	29814	35360	44020	49962
5490	11282	16702	29820	35389	44063	50073
5491	11287	16721	29820	35389	44063	50074
5499	11289	16740	29870	35390	44099	50171
5503	11313	16742	29871	35392	44101	50173
5513	11330	16745	29873	35393	44120	50182
5517	11332	16755	29889	35395	44126	50186
5521	11334	16761	29909	35396	44126	50187
5522	11360	16765	29911	35397	44127	50188
5523	11437	16781	29912	35399	44120	50189
5543	11548	16790	29941	35452	44130	50213
5553	11553	16792	29945	35465	44132	50293
5554	11556	16793	29950	35540	44136	50294
5555	11591	16802	29951	35551	44137	50304
5568	11604	16805	29952	35560	44139	50588
5569	11606	16817	29954	35573	44142	50592
5571	11614	16818	29954	35573	44142	50593
5574	11696	16819	30024	35617	44144	50672
5575	11698	16827	30035	35828	44145	50683
5580	11771	16828	30036	35834	44147	50720
5594	11773	16834	30040	35870	44148	50959
5664	11780	16835	30067	35880	44151	51011
5703	11784	16839	30103	35892	44152	51039
5712	11787	16840	30122	35893	44153	51089
5744	11790	16843	30124	35959	44154	51111
5823	11824	16845	30141	35959	44157	51115
5839	11827	16851	30142	35980	44158	51116
5840	11844	16888	30160	35990	44159	51143
5841	11846	16889	30163	35992	44160	51150
5860	11847	16960	30170	36004	44161	51163
5863	11857	16962	30171	36023	44166	51164
5885	11891	16963	30197	36027	44167	51166
5916	11899	16966	30207	36143	44168	51167
5934	11911	17000	30216	36143	44169	51206
6051	14980	17043	30256	36193	44170	51241
6067	11986	17071	30258	36224	44172	51244
6108	12025	17167	30291	36237	44174	51308
6115	12044	17170	30352	36239	44174	51326
6124	12111	17171	30353	36257	44176	51327
6125	12117	17177	30354	36325	44177	51336
6161	12185	17178	30357	36414	44178	51338
6191	12187	17179	30359	36415	44197	51339
6208	12197	17180	30367	36418	44198	51360
6215	12212	17181	30368	36420	44211	51378
6223	12245	17190	30386	36438	44239	51410
6224	12306	17212	30410	36502	44241	51434
6225	12308	17214	30458	36504	44241	51444
6228	12310	17273	30540	36536	44249	51556
6234	12329	17304	30541	36597	44300	51505
6248	12427	17359	30642	36656	44301	51715
6255	12446	17398	30673	36668	44303	51780
6265	12474	17399	30679	36680	44303	51731
6314	12477	17435	30699	36684	44319	52173
6321	12487	17468	30692	36686	44324	52271
6330	12488	17473	30724	36714	44338	52276
6368	12489	17478	30726	36714	44339	52288
6377	12493	17556	30728	36720	44362	52323
6378	12501	17565	30729	36735	44368	52365
6379	12507	17667	30734	36736	44385	52357
6380	12511	17678	30795	36770	44388	52373
6418	12513	17694	30797	36772	44419	52409
6470	12514	17740	30848	36774	44518	52427
6535	12586	17741	30876	36775	44529	52438
6544	12702	17757	30951	36776	44531	52473
6555	12703	17788	30952	36777	44532	52497
6560	12709	17792	30988	36778	44533	52546
6575	12724	17820	31101	36780	44636	52551
6578	12762	17829	31133	36791	44639	52604
6734	12770	17867	31139	36795	44641	52686
6735	12793	17874	31199	36796	44642	52676
6738	12815	17876	31290	36797	44643	52765
6823	12833	17879	31316	36798	44647	52768
6825	12834	17917	31363	36799	44683	52816
6827	12843	17921	31368	36866	44768	52820
6829	12860	17922	31370	36878	44790	52826
6830	12861	17923	31371	36885	44825	52828
6831	12861	17955	31378	36888	44833	52891

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,

DATED MAY 15, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company, First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment, in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1899, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

4	641	1270	1853	2452	3046	3624
8	647	1283	1876	2454	3057	3654
23	660	1285	1904	2457	3060	3677
26	661	1292	1918	2489	3074	3685
39	667	1307	1949	2518	3079	3697
45	668	1337	1954	2523	3081	3711
51	671	1341	1967	2528	3109	3720
61	686	1344	1971	2527	3121	3745
66	696	1347	1979	2528	3122	3748
86	714	1351	1980	2551	3123	3752
107	719	1353	1985	2565	3145	3757
117	726	1366	2024	2572	3150	3758
127	729	1372	2026	2578	3157	3759
134	741	1405	2028	2599	3158	3760
184	742	1407	2029	2602	3162	3771
200	743	1409	2040	2603	3170	3794
216	745	1418	2043	2607	3171	3797
220	746	1425	2046	2608	3176	3815
225	747	1426	2047	2609	3177	3826
232	748	1427	2048	2610	3178	3830
233	749	1428	2049	2611	3179	3844
234	750	1429	2050	2612	3180	3868
235	751	1430	2051	2613	3181	3881
236	752	1431	2052	2614	3182	3884
237	753	1432	2053	2615	3183	3886
238	754	1433	2054	2616	3184	3887
239	755	1434	2055	2617	3185	3888
240	756	1435	2061	2646	3186	3893
241	757	1445	2064	2652	3187	3913
242	758	1446	2065	2653	3203	3915
243	759	1447	2066	2654	3220	3931
244	760	1456	2115	2686	3238	3932
245	761	1473	2121	2697	3246	3938
246	762	1512	2129	2698	3247	3939
247	763	1513	2143	2708	3250	3940
248	764	1523	2144	2723	3265	3941
249	765	1524	2145	2725	3265	3942
250	766	1527	2149	2738	3289	3943
251	767	1538	2151	2742	3311	3944
252	768	1539	2156	2753	3318	3945
253	769	1552	2162	2757	3319	3946
254	770	1555	2163	2781	3327	3947
255	771	1570	2176	2790	3338	3948
256	772	1573	2178	2795	3339	3949
257	773	1574	2197	2807	3345	3950
258	774	1575	2206	2819	3347	3951
259	775	1588	2218	2820	3356	3952
260	776	1597	2224	2823	3370	3953
261	777	1640	2232	2830	3372	3954
262	778	1640	2243	2840	3383	3955
263	779	1642	2254	2862	3413	3956
264	780	1643	2256	2868	3420	3957
265	781	1659	2266	2872	3425	3958
266	782	1663	2294	2873	3426	3959
267	783	1666	2297	2887	3436	3960
268	784	1667	2307	2910	3466	3961
269	785	1668	2308	2919	3477	3962
270	786	1669	2310	2922	3478	3963
271	787	1670	2312	2931	3480	3964
272	788	1671	2313	2935	3487	3965
273	789	1672	2314	2945	3494	3966
274	790	1673	2315	2948	3494	3967
275	791	1674	2323	2951	3497	3968
276	792	1675	2330	2954	3516	3969
277	793	1676	2336	2956	3537	3970
278	794	1677	2340	2963	3539	3971
279	795	1678	2341	2970	3548	3972
280	796	1679	2342	2971	3552	3973
281	797	1680	2343	2972	3553	3974
282	798	1681	2344	2973	3554	3975
283	799	1682	2345	2974	3555	3976
284	800	1683	2346	2975	3556	3977
285	801	1684	2347	2976	3557	3978
286	802	1685	2348	2977	3558	3979
287	803	1686	2349	2978	3559	3980
288	804	1687	2350	2979	3560	3981
289	805	1688	2351	2980	3561	3982
290	806	1689	2352	2981	3562	3983
291	807	1690	2353	2982	3563	3984
292	808	1691	2354	2983	3564	3985
293	809	1692	2355	2984	3565	3986
294	810	1693	2356	2985	3566	3987
295	811	1694	2357	2986	3567	3988
296	812	1695	2358	2987	3568	3989
297	813	1696	2359	2988	3569	3990
298	814	1697	2360	2989	3570	3991
299	815	1698	2361	2990	3571	3992
300	816	1699	2362	2991	3572	3993
301	817	1700	2363	2992	3573	3994
302	818	1701	2364	2993	3574	3995
303	819	1702	2365	2994	3575	3996
304	820	1703	2366	2995	3576	3997
305	821	1704	2367	2996	3577	3998
306	822	1705	2368	2997	3578	3999
307	823	1706	2369	2998	3579	4000
308	824	1707	2370	2999	3580	4001
309	825	1708	2371	3000	3581	4002
310	826	1709	2372	3001	3582	4003
311	827	1710	2373	3002	3583	4004
312	828	1711	2374	3003	3584	4005
313	829	1712	2375	3004	3585	4006
314	830	1713	2376	3005	3586	4007
315	831	1714	2377	3006	3587	4008
316	832	1715	2378	3007	3588	4009
317	833	1716	2379	3008	3589	4010
318	834	1717	2380	3009	3590	4011
319	835	1718	2381	3010	3591	4012
320	836	1719	2382	3011	3592	4013
321	837	1720	2383	3012	3593	4014
322	838	1721	2384	3013	3594	4015
323	839	1722	2385	3014	3595	4016
324	840	1723	2386	3015	3596	4017
325	841	1724	2387	3016	3597	4018
326	842	1725	2388	3017	3598	4019
327	843	1726	2389	3018	3599	4020
328	844	1727	2390	3019	3600	4021
329	845	1728	2391	3020	3601	4022
330	846	1729	2392	3021	3602	4023
331	847	1730	2393	3022	3603	4024
332	848	1731	2394	3023	3604	4025
333	849	1732	2395	3024	3605	4026
334	850	1733	2396	3025	3606	4027
335	851	1734	2397	3026	3607	4028
336	852	1735	2398	3027	3608	4029
337	853	1736	2399	3028	3609	4030
338	854	1737	2400	3029	3610	4031
339	855	1738	2401	3030	3611	4032
340	856	1739	2402	3031	3612	4033
341	857	1740	2403	3032	3613	4034
342	858	1741	2404	3033	3614	4035
343	859	1742	2405	3034	3615	4036
344	860	1743	2406	3035	3616	4037
345	861	1744	2407	3036	3617	4038
346	862	1745	2408	3037	3618	4039
347	863	1746	2409	3038	3619	4040
348	864	1747	2410	3039	3620	4041
349	865	1748	2411	3040	3621	4042
350	866	1749	2412	3041	3622	4043
351	867	1750	2413	3042	3623	4044
352	868	1751	2414	3043	3624	4045
353	869	1752	2415	3044	3625	4046
354	870	1753	2416	3045	3626	4047
355	871	1754	2417	3046	3627	4048
356	872	1755	2418	3047	3628	4049
357	873	1756	2419	3048	3629	4050
358	874	1757	2420	3049	3630	4051
359	875	1758	2421	3050	3631	4052
360	876	1759	2422	3051	3632	4053
361	877	1760	2423	3052	3633	4054
362	878	1761	2424	3053	3634	4055
363	879	1762	2425	3054	3635	4056
364	880	1763	2426	3055	3636	4057
365	881	1764	2427	3056	3637	4058
366	882	1765	2428	3057	3638	4059
367	883	1766	2429	3058	3639	4060
368	884	1767	2430	3059	3640	4061
369	885	1768	2431	3060	3641	4062
370	886	1769	2432	3061	3642	4063
371	887	1770	2433	3062	3643	4064
372	888	1771	2434	3063	3644	4065
373	889	1772	2435	3064	3645	4066
374	890	1773	2436	3065	3646	4067
375	891	1774	2437	3066	3647	4068
376	892	1775	2438	3067	3648	4069
377	893	1776	2439	3068	3649	4070
378	894	1777	2440	3069	3650	4071
379	895	1778	2441	3070	3651	4072
380	896	1779	2442	3071	3652	4073
381	897	1780	2443	3072	3653	4074
382	898	1781	2444	3073	3654	4075
383	899	1782	2445	3074	3655	4076
384	900	1783	2446	3075	3656	4077
385	901	1784	2447	3076	3657	4078
386	902	1785	2448	3077	3658	4079
387	903	1786	2449	3078	3659	4080
388	904	1787	2450	3079	3660	4081
389	905	1788	2451	3080	3661	4082
390	906	1789	2452	3081	3662	4083
391	907	1790	2453	3082	3663	4084
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COLUMBIA'S DEBT PROBLEM.

Friends of the University Have Promised to Make Up Any Deficit at the End of the College Year.

The Trustees of Columbia University do not consider the problem of paying the interest on the university's debt so serious as to necessitate holding their regular November meeting to consider it. They are accustomed to skip a monthly meeting now and then, when there is no pressing business to transact, and as they consider this to be the situation now, they will not meet until December.

John B. Pine, clerk of the Board of Trustees, said yesterday that several men, whose names could not be given out, had promised to make up the deficit in the expenses of the university, if there be any, at the end of the college year, June 30, 1899. The expenses the payment of which they are to guarantee include not only the cost of running the university but the interest on the debt. "This promise," said Mr. Pine, "assures the meeting of all financial obligations for the current year. The Trustees do not believe that the deficit will be over $25,000 or $30,000 at the outside. If there be no deficit these gentlemen will not be asked to contribute."

President Low, in his report to the Trustees this month, mentioned that half of the sum he had promised to the library yet remained to be paid, and this amount, $500,000, may be used by the Trustees toward the payment of the debt. "We may use either the principal or interest, if we wish," said Mr. Pine. "Nothing has been decided, however, as to what we will do. No other plan has been put forward, nor have any steps been taken to adopt President Low's suggestion as to 3 per cent. bonds. The debt, amounting to about $3,750,000, is out at 4 per cent, interest, the most of it. A small proportion is at a lesser rate.

"The Trustees expect a good deal of help in the way of gifts during the next few years, and, together with the income from fees, this should enable the university to be run without any large deficit. If there be a deficit by June 30, 1899, it will not impose an extremely large burden on any one contributor."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The La Plata Insurance Company of Montevideo has been reinsured by the London and Lancashire Insurance Company of England.

J. S. Courtney has been appointed sole agent of the Atlanta Home Insurance Company and the New England Underwriters for Brooklyn.

The regular monthly meeting of the Fire Underwriters' (Eastern) Union will be held on Thursday at the rooms of the Down-Town Association.

The Large Cities Committee of the Western Union of Fire Underwriters will meet in St. Louis to-day to take action, in accordance with the enlarged powers granted to the committee by the union at its September meeting.

The case of the J. H. Mohlman Company against the London and Lancashire Insurance Company for the recovery of a loss claim on property at 38 and 40 North Moore Street, came up before Justice Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday, and was put over until January.

The meeting of the committee appointed for the purpose of organizing a new fire insurance tariff association, which had been called for to-day, has been adjourned until to-morrow on account of the death of Mrs. Washburn, wife of John G. Washburn, Vice President of the Home Insurance Company of New York.

The Schuylkill Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia has decided to go into voluntary liquidation, and a contract for the reinsurance of its business will probably be signed to-day. The Schuylkill was organized in 1895 with a cash capital of $200,000, and on Jan. 1, 1898, possessed a net surplus of $53,903.

The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company has made a formal demand for admission to the State of Kansas and been refused. The company now intends to bring suit in a Federal court to compel Superintendent McNall of the Kansas Insurance Department to issue the license and to enjoin him from interfering further with the Kansas business of the company.

The insurance on the buildings of E. A. & H. J. Ridley, which were damaged by fire on Friday evening, Oct. 21, was distributed as follows: On 58 Allen Street, Pennsylvania $9,000; on 56 Allen Street, Palatine $2,500; on 59 and 61 Orchard Street, American of Newark $10,000, Scottish Union and National $10,000, Lancashire $5,000, Providence-Washington $2,500, Reliance $2,500, Firemen's Fund $5,000, Springfield $5,000, Pennsylvania $5,000, Royal $10,000, North-ern of England $5,000. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss, which is probably total on the building at 58 Allen Street and comparatively light on the other two buildings. The only insurance upon the contents was $2,500 on the property of Abram Rappaport, 58 Allen Street, which was placed in the office of the British America and Western Assurance Companies of Toronto.

Insurance Companies in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 24.—State Insurance Commissioner Campbell to-day revoked the license of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. This action was taken after an investigation of the charges made by Detroit merchants and manufacturers that stock fire insurance companies are violating the Michigan anti-compact law. This law does not apply to Michigan companies, but only to outside ones.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Forty-second Street Corner Brings a High Price—Another Central Park West Corner Sold.

Daniel S. McElroy has sold to T. J. Roberts the four-story dwelling at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, on a lot 28 by 36.7. The buyer gives in part payment three lots, with old buildings, on the west side of West Broadway, about 100 feet north of Grand Street, and a building on Leroy Street, near Bedford Street, on a lot 25 by 100. The price for the Forty-second Street corner is reported at about $160,000, or about $150 per square foot, which, even making due allowances for the element of trade in the deal, is a high record for up-town property. Mr. McElroy bought the property in September, 1895, for $100,000, or about $97 a square foot.

F. De R. Wissmann has sold for William H. Gelshenen, President of the Garfield National Bank, to Ottinger & Brother the plot northwest corner of Central Park West and Seventieth Street, 100 by 125.

Rachel Axelrod has sold the new five-story flat 20 West Ninety-ninth Street, for about $34,000.

L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the resale of the plot northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street to Maximilian Morgenthau.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 794 Eleventh Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street, 25.5 by 75, leasehold, one-story store building. Due on judgment, $2,700.

By William Lounsbery, foreclosure sale, Christian G. Moritz, referee, 550 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, two-story frame tenement, with store, and one and two story buildings at the rear. Due on judgment, $2,362.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, 129 West Forty-sixth Street, north side, 431.3 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Mansion Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,756.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Hascall, referee, 2,522 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 26.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $37,038.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 149 West Twenty-seventh Street, for a three-story brick stable, 27.11 by 93.6, Jacob Wall of 64 West Twenty-first Street, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine of 1,262 Broadway, architects; cost, $14,000.

Alterations.

No. 8 Hubert Street, to a two-story and basement brick stable, American Express Company, owner; W. B. Chapin, architect; cost, $100.

No. 245 Monroe Street, to a five-story and basement brick tenement, Abraham Peshinsky, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $150.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Oct. 24.

ALLEN ST, e s, Lot 4, map of estate of David Dunham, 25x87.6; George V. Hartmann and others to Louis Lese and others 1

AVENUE C, w s, 83 ft s of 10th St, 25x 105, Unionport; Sarah Bartnett to Mary J. R. Dillon 600

BOSTON AV, e corner of Jackson Av, 80.3x32.1x75.3; Hannah School to John H. Kearns 1

BOSTON AV, e corner of Home St, 254x 131.4 to Jackson Av, x283; John H. Kearns to P. J. Middlebrook 1

BOSTON AV, n e corner of Home St, 172.10x32x157.8x101.5; Louisa A. Black to John H. Kearns 1

BUTLER PLACE, w s, 75 ft n of Green Av, 25x100; Bronx Realty Co. to Tillie Meurer 2,800

COLLEGE AV, w s, 240.5 ft n of 169th St, 75x92.6x irregular; E. B. Levy to Isaac Edelmuth 4,610

COLLEGE AV, w s, 165.5 ft n of 169th St, 25x92.6; E. B. Levy to Louis Silberman 850

COLLEGE AV, w s, 86.8 ft n of 169th St, 78.9x86.6x92.3x92.6; E. B. Levy to Louis Katz and another 2,715

DIVISION ST, s s, Lot 76, map of Hendrick Rutgers; East Broadway, 150, n s; East Broadway, 154, n s, ½ part; A. L. Apelles and wife to Josephine E. Appelles 1

FOREST AV, w s, 268.6 ft s of 165th St, 20x9x91x21.1x91; Fanny Semel to Ellen J. Nevins 100

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 95.2 ft s of Jefferson St, 25x150; Frances A. Scardefield and others to John H. Scardefield and others. 1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 95.2 ft s of Jefferson St, 25x150; John H. Scardefield and others to William S. Hughes 4,900

HAMILTON PLACE, n e corner of 141st St, 20x60x20x58.6; Albert V. Donellan to Charles H. Knox 1

LOTS 6 to 11, 15 to 17, block 2,928, and lots 7 to 11 and 22, block 2,929 map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate, 3d Av, n e corner 171st St, 25x100.1; Emil S. Levi to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 65,000

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 27.11 ft n of 116th St, 36.3x82; John P. Clarke, referee, to Alonzo Rothschild 3,000

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of 163th St, 25x81; Edward Liebertz to Joseph Liebertz 1

RIDER AV, w s, 305 ft n of 138th St, 75x 125; John Yard, referee, to John G. Davis 6,000

RYER AV, e s, 507.6 ft n of Burnside Av, 95x87.10x100.8x100.3x100.2; Jacob Schofer and wife to Joseph E. Butterworth 100

STEBBINS AV, e s, 278.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 100x81; James McCartney to Charles M. Curtisand another 4,400

TELLER AV, w s, 303.9 ft s of 171st St, 135.7x121x84.11; E. B. Levy to E. J. Mallen 1,650

TINTON AV, 892, 26.4x170; Charles and Jacob Bauer to Emma Severin 7,500

WEST END AV, n e corner of 69th St, 200.10 to 70th St x e 100xs 100.5x w 18x s 100.5 to 69th St x w 82; John F. Farley to Cornelius Cook 1

WORTH AV, w s, Lot 118, Map of Mount Hope; William H. McNickle and others to Celia Lowenstein 1,000

1ST AV, 1,683, w s, 25.8 ft n of 87th St, 24.8x90; Isidor Blank and wife to Franz X. Majewski 1

2D AV, n e corner of 95th St, 25.8x100; Edward Wilckens to Irving A. Kempner and another 1

2D AV, n e corner 10th St, 25x105; Thomas J. Jenkins to Allen W. Johnson 100

2D AV, 1,832, 24.9x100; Emma Severin to Charles and Jacob Bauer 1

3D AV, e s, 209.3 n of Wendover Av, 50x125; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to John Madden 14,000

81ST ST, n s, 256.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Henry Gentzlinger to Heinrich Jungk 1

82D ST, 317 West, 20x102.2; Henry Parsons to Gustave C. Henry 30,000

84TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 100x102.2; Charles Gahren and wife to Thomas J. McGuire 68,000

90TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Clarence W. Francis, referee, to Nathan Low 25,600

93D ST, 313 East, 25x100.8; Franz X. Majewski and wife to Isidor Blank. 1

104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 94x100.11; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Edgar Coles 80,000

106TH ST, 9 West, 25x100.11; Frieda Hart to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn 30,500

114TH ST, 107 West, 31x100.11; Rosina Vigna and others to Sarah C. Fountain ..... Omitted

114TH ST, 105 West, 31x100.11; Jacques Pollatschek and others to Maria N. Anderson, quit claim 1

114TH ST, 107 West, 31x100.11; Jacques Pollatschek to Sarah C. Fountain, quit claim 1

114TH ST, 105 West, 31x100.11; Rosina Vigna and others to Maria N. Anderson. 1

114th St, n s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 70 x100.11; John Acker and wife to Isaac J. Brown 1

116TH ST, 136 West, 32x100.11 ;James W. Taylor to Harriet A. Hartnett 100

140TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 25.6 x99.11; Jealle N. Leo to R. H. Schlle... 500

118TH ST, n s, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; Frank A. Seitz and wife to Max J. Katz and another 9,500

119TH ST, 119, n s, 245 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; James Carlew to Maria Hillenbrand 1

121ST ST, s s, 50 ft e of 6th Av, 20x 100.11; Maria N. Anderson to Louis C. Anderson 1

121ST ST, s s, 304 ft w of 7th Av, 17x 100.11; Josephine Polk and others to Wilbur M. Gaige 500

121ST ST, s s, 304 ft w of 7th Av, 17x 100.5;Sarah C. Fountain to Josephine Polk and others 1

121ST ST, s s, 80 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.11; Louis C. Anderson to Rosina Vigna and another 1

122D ST, 136 East, 17.7x81.8; John D. Hastings and others to Caroline F. Budenbender 100

123D ST, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 19.6x100.11; James J. Phelan to P. I. Tierney 1

134TH ST, 110 West, 28x99.11; John Madden to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 30,000

137TH ST, s s, 104 ft e of 5th Av, 31x99.11 1

137TH ST, s s, 150.6 ft e of 5th Av, 31x99.11; George T. Rowe to Carrie Bendheim 100

161ST ST, n w corner of Morris Place, 180x140.6, (correction and confirmation of deed;) Louis Rasmus and another, executors, &c., to Henry F. Dreyer 1

169TH ST, s s, 81.5 ft e of Union Av, 18.11 x99.5x18.4x105.6; Edward Liebertz to Joseph Liebertz 1

Recorded Leases.

STIMMEL, Nathan, to Solomon Feiner; 103 West 80th St, 1 year 375

STEEVES, John F., and others to Armstrong; Webster Av, e s, 100 ft s of Southern Boulevard, 25x100, 4 10-12 years 200

82D ST, n s, 305 ft w of 2d Av, 55x 102.2; Caroline F. Fuller to Frederick de C. Booth Tucker 1

82D ST, n s, 279.7 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x 102.5; Caroline F. Fuller to Frederick de C. Booth Tucker 1

RYER AV, s e corner of 180th St, Lots 22, 23, and 24, map of Mount Hope; Robert Rogers to Joseph E. Butterworth 1

UNION AV, e s, 131.6 ft s of 169th St, —x58 to 169th St x 78.11x irregular; Joseph Liebertz to Edward Liebertz 1

156TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Union Av, 50 x91; Simon Danzig and another to Diedrich Heyen and another 6,000

ASTOR, William W., to John Hild and another; 6th St, 502, 25x97, 10 years.. 750

TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR to Amaziah L. Ashman; Broadway, s e corner of 9th St, 23.4x95.6x26.2x 93.1, 21 years 4,000

LEVY, Rachel, to Dora Kalcheim; 233 Rivington St, 2 10-12 years 1,680

STREIFLER, Laura, to Henry Behrmann; 5 9-12 years .....1,200 to 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Louis C., to Maria N. Anderson; s s of 121st St, 80 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years $10,500

BACH, Lewis Z., to Carl Fischer; s s of 109th St, 145 ft e of 5th Av, demand... 20,000

BEHRMANN, Henry, to Jacob Ruppert; 8d Av, n w corner of 176th St, saloon lease, demand 1,750

BUTTERWORTH, Joseph E., to Robert Rogers; s e corner of 180th St and Ryer Av, 1 year 4,000

BUTTERWORTH, Joseph E., to Jacob Schofer; e s of Ryer Av, 507.6 ft n of Burnside Av, ½ year 5,000

COHEN, Michael, to Abraham Stern; 156 Broome St, demand 2,231

COHEN, Michael and Sarah and Betsey Dinkelman; 156 Broome St, 1 year 4,200

COLES, Edgar, to The Irving Savings Institution; s s of 104th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 96,000

COOKE, Cornelius L., to German Savings Bank; n e corner of West End Av and 69th St, 100.5x82, 1 year, (four mortgages) 96,000

COOKE, Cornelius L., to German Savings Bank; west End Av, s e corner of 70th St, 100.5x100, 1 year, (four mortgages). 98,000

COOKE, Cornelius L., to German Savings Bank; s s of 70th St, 82 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 16,000

CROSBY, Florence, to The Wappinger's Falls Savings Bank, Wappinger's Falls, N. Y.; s e corner of 10th St and Avenue C, 1 year 96,000

DAVIS, John G., to Harlem Savings Bank; w s Rider Av, 305 ft n of 138th St, 75x 125 to Mott Haven Canal, 1 year 5,000

DELLAMORE, Catherine, to William F. Vause; 28 Water St, 2 years 8,000

DEWEY, William C., to William A. Lincoln; n s 14th St, 92 ft e of 5th Av, leasehold, 1 year 9,000

DIVERS, Agnes, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of Old Broadway, 25 ft s of 131st St, 1 year 500

DRAPER, Charlotte E., to Alice M. Morrison and others; 20 West 35th St, 3 years 27,000

DRAPER, Charlotte E., to Leicester Stanhope, 20 West 35th St, 1 year 1,250

EDELMUTH, Isaac, to Ephraim B. Levy; w s College Av, 240.5 ft n of 169th St, 1 year 1,150

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of 3d Av, 104.8 ft n of Wendover Av, 1 year 7,500

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Emil S. Levi; Lots 15, 16, and 17, Block 2,928, and Lot 22, Block 2,929, map of Bathgate estate, 2 years 4,500

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Emil S. Levi; Lots 7, 8, and 9, Block 2,929, map of Bathgate estate, 2 years.. 4,300

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Emil S. Levi; Lots 10 and 11, Block 2,928, map of Bathgate estate, 2 years.. 3,500

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Emil S. Levi; Lots 6, 7, 8, and 9, Block 2,928, map of Bathgate estate, 2 years 7,500

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Emil S. Levi; n e corner of 3d Av and 171st St, 2 years 4,000

EXNER, Paul J., to John Cuff; n s of 90th St, 250 ft e of Park Av, 2 years.... 9,000

EXNER, Paul J., to Morris Deutsch; n s of 90th St, 250 ft e of Park Av, 1 year. 1,000

FOUNTAIN, Sarah C., to Alfred E. Fountain, Sr.; s s of 121st St, 304 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 3,000

JUNGK, Heinrich, to Henry Gentzlinger; n s of 81st St, 256.6 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 750

KATZ, Joseph, to Judson S. Todd; s s 132d St, 325 and 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, (two mortgages) 27,000

KEARNS, John H., to Agnes L. Kiernan; n e corner Boston Av and Home St, 172.10x32 to Jackson Av, 3 years 22,000

KEARNS, John H., to B. Aymar Sands; n e corner Boston Av and Home St, extends Jackson Av, 1 year 3,000

LESE, Louis, and others to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 108 Allen St, 3 years 16,000

LESE, Louis, and others to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 198 Allen St, 1 year 2,000

LIEBERTZ, Edward, to Augusta Liebertz; s s of 169th St, 25.2, 43.11, 100.4, 119.2, 138, and 156.9 ft e of Union Av, (six mortgages,) 3 years 15,000

LIEBERTZ, Edward, to Augusta Liebertz; e s of Union Av, 93.11 ft s of 169th St, 3 years 3,450

LIEBERTZ, Edward, to Augusta Liebertz; e s of Union Av, 112.6 ft s of 169th St, 3 years 2,000

LIEBERTZ, Edward, to Augusta Liebertz; e s of Union Av, 131.6 ft s of 169th St, 3 years 2,000

LIEBERTZ, Joseph, to Augusta Liebertz; n e corner of Prospect Av and 165th St, 3 years 2,000

LIPPSTADT, Siegfried, to Arthur Gorsch; 2,046 1st Av, 2 years 3,500

LOVELL, Josephine A., to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 31 West 32d St, 1 year 15,000

LOW, Nathan, to Colonial Trust Company; 24 West 90th St, 3 years 10,000

MADDEN, John, to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; e s of 3d Av, 239.5 ft n of Wendover Av, ½ year 4,000

MADDEN, John, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of 3d Av, 239.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 2 years 5,000

MALLEN, Edward J., to Ephraim B. Levy; w s of Teller Av, 303.9 ft s of 171st St, 2 years 825

MATTHEWS, Linton B., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w corner of 3d Av and St Paul's Place, 3 years 20,000

MATTHEWS, Linton B., to New York Security and Trust Company; w s of 3d Av, 26.5 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 79.10xirreg, 3 years,—3 mortgages 39,000

MATTHEWS, Linton B., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; same property, 1 year, 3 mortgages 3,000

MATTHEWS, Linton B., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n w corner of 3d Av and St. Paul's Place, 106.4x115.4x108.11 x95.11, demand 10,000

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to Charles Gahren; s s of 84th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 27,000

McOWEN, Anthony, to Stephen J. Moran, trustee, &c.; w s of Brown Place, 70 ft n of 134th St, 3 years 4,400

MEURER, Tillie, to Bronx Realty Company; w s of Butler Place, 75 ft n of Green Av, Twenty-fourth Ward, instalments 500

MILLER, William H., to Margaret E. Martin; 44 Fulton St and 195 Pearl St, secures agreement, 4 years 1,239

MOORE, Thomas K., to William H. McWhirter; n of 10th St, 200 ft e of 7th Av, secures material 5,000

RAMSDELL, Anna F., and Charles F. to Frank O. Brown and another, executors, &c.; s s of St. George's Crescent, at intersection; s s of 206th St; also St. George's Crescent, s s, n w corner of above, 3 years 1,500

RIORDAN, John J., to Union Trust Company, 89 and 91 Roosevelt St, 5 years.. 8,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and another, to Stephen Duncan; n w corner of Macomb's Dam Road and 152d St, 3 years 14,000

THE IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY to Isaac A. Hopper; 59 and 61 West 45th St, 1 year 25,000

THE IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY to Isaac A. Hopper; 59 and 61 West 45th St, 1 year 25,000

TIFFANY, Henry D., to John Cox, Jr.; e s of Lyman Place, 100 ft n of Stebbins Av, 3 years 1,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Morris, guardian, &c., to Ray Wertheimer $2,000

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY to John Twiname ..... Nominal

ANDERSON, Maria N., to Marie E. Anderson 100

BOWMAN, Henry H., trustee, to Francis A. Ray 12,100

BROPHY, Margaret, to William F. Vause ..... Nominal

BUTT, McCoskry, to Alice R. Murray.... 17,500

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Henriette Moses 4,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia, to Emeline B. Philbrick 4,000

HENNESSY, Ellen M., to Abraham C. Quackenbush 5,000

PEYSER, Hannah, to the Bowery Savings Bank 12,000

SHAW, D. McL., guardian, to James H. Duffie 3,000

SMITH, Margaret A., to Helena Tuska... 2,500

SULLIVAN, Matthew, to Michael J. Sullivan 500

TABER, Eliza M., and another, executors, &c., to Anna M. Irwin..... Nominal

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK to Alice R. Murray 5,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the Greenwood Cemetery 10,500

WALLACH, Leopold, to William Grupe.. 4,556

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, w s, 50 ft s of 149th St, —x—; Department of Buildings against J. C. Giese, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

JEFFERSON ST, 61; Department of Buildings against Michael Fay and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 88th St, 100.8x 138.11; William H. McWhirter against Frank W. Gilbert and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien and to cancel two mortgages;) attorneys, Shaw, Fisk & Stotesbury.

MONROE ST, s s, 200 ft w of Jackson St, 25x½ block, 1-30 part; 24th St, n s, 293 ft e of 11th Av, 57x98.9; Marie E. Jacobson against Harriet Ferry, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells, Waldo & Snedeker.

MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, 25.3 ft s of 116th St, —x—; 116th St, s s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, —x— Department of Buildings against Joseph N. Campbell, (two actions, violations of buildings laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

MORRIS AV, n w corner of Buckhout St, 75x 126; Christian Vorndran against Emil Heller and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, O. E. Davis.

RIVINGTON ST, 167; Department of Buildings against Paul Hoffman and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

2D AV, n e corner of 10th St, 25x105, leasehold; George W. Murray against Thomas J. Jenkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Howland & Murray.

97TH ST, 35 East; Eva E. Schaefer against Jacob D. Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. J. Kracht.

83D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Ellas Kempner against William Thuren, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Manne.

95TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, —x—; Department of Buildings against James Kilpatrick, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

99TH ST, 33 West; Department of Buildings against Angelo Filocco and others, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

103D ST, 239 West; Department of Buildings against Lawrence Buckley, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

111TH ST, n s, 426 ft e of 7th Av, 74x100.11; Alfred Gutwillig against Mary Conway and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

123D ST, s s, 150.6 ft e of 6th Av, as widened, 16.3x100.11; Charles S. Ward against Catherine L. Griffin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, n e corner of 162d St, 50x80 x irregular; Martin Sakariasen against Elizabeth Meyer, owner; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company and Elizabeth Meyer, contractors 190

MADISON AV, n e corner of 88th St, 100.8 x139; Allerton, Clarke Company against Frank W. Gilbert, owner and contractor. 775

WILLIS AV, 444; Peter Foland against Adolph Webber and Gus P. Bruderline, owners and contractors 22

7TH AV, s w corner of 149th St, 100x100; also 149th St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100; Charles W. Mowbray against William C. Bolton, owner; Henry P. Niebuhr, contractor 111

39TH ST, 16 West; William Nelson against John F. Weatherley, owner and contractor; Gibson Art Glass and Decorating Company, contractors 125

97TH ST, 319 and 321; Frederick R. Meres against Sophia Hoeberman, owner and contractor 450

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Emmet H. Smith against Sophia and August Hoeberman, owners and contractors 145

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Chester F. Reynolds against Sophia Hoeberman, owner, August Hoeberman, contractor. 381

116TH ST, 370 West; Mulhern Steam Heating Company against J. Nell Campbell, owner and contractor 335

127TH ST, 28 and 30 West; Purcell & Fay Company against John H. Schuller, Jr., owner; J. B. Eccleston, trustee and contractor 1,000

146TH ST, s s, 246 ft e of Park Av, 50x 100; John Carlin against Andrew Kitchen, owner; Bronx Stone Company, contractors 18

146TH ST, s s, 246 ft e of Park Av, 50x 100; Patrick Bergen against Andrew Kitchen, owner; Bronx Stone Company, contractors 23

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

CHERRY ST, 478 to 484; Isidore Jackson with Joseph W. Kierst, 10 payments....$20,000

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CYCLE CHECKING LOCK COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn yesterday sold out the office furniture and other effects of the Cycle Checking Lock Company, at 7 Warren Street, for $134.

THEODORE VAN RADEN.—Judgment for $9,771 was entered yesterday against Theodore Van Raden of 312 Washington Street, in favor of Isabel C. Sielken and Carl E. S. Van Raden, executors of the estate of Benjamin Van Raden, for the amount now due on two demand notes, made in June, 1897.

ZIMMERMAN BROTHERS.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt yesterday took charge of the place of business of Zimmerman Brothers, manufacturers of cloaks at 358 Canal Street, on an execution for $546, in favor of Max Goldberg. The partners are Abraham and Jacob Zimmerman, and they have been in business about a year.

HYMAN FURMAN.—The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment against Hyman Furman, dealer in hats and men's furnishing goods at 488 Grand Street, for $174, in favor of Hugo Freudenthal, and a keeper was placed in the store. It was claimed that Mr. Furman had given a bill of sale to Benjamin Goldberg, a relative.

NATHAN LION.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock of clothing 10 West Fourth Street, under an execution against Nathan Lion for $1,078, from E. Townsend Goldberg, in favor of Forstman & Co. Mr. Lion failed in September, 1896, and has since done business in his wife's name. The stock sold out was claimed by Mrs. Lion, but an indemnity bond of $5,000 was given to the Sheriff by Forstman & Co. The sale realized about $600.

JOHN H. SHIER.—John H. Shier, dealer in fireplace settings and mantels at 123 Fifth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Ignatius Weltner, without preference. Mr. Shier was employed by firms in this line for twenty years, and started in business on his own account in October, 1896, with a small capital. The bulk of his supplies came from out-of-town manufacturers. Edward A. Alexander, his attorney, said that the assignment was due to general business depression. The liabilities are $5,000, and nominal assets about $2,000.

THOMAS J. AND GEORGE JENKINS.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss received an execution yesterday for $9,925 against Thomas J. Jenkins, builder, of 537 Manhattan Avenue, and George Jenkins, builder, of 54 St. Nicholas Avenue, in favor of George W. Murray on a deficiency judgment on foreclosure of a mortgage. A lis pendens was filed yesterday against Thomas J. Jenkins on leasehold property at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Tenth Street by George W. Murray to foreclose two mortgages for $29,333 made by Mr. Jenkins on Feb. 1 last.

Out of Town.

ALPHEUS ARTER.—As a result of the collapse of the First National Bank of Lisbon, Ohio, Alpheus Arter, one of the heaviest depositors, closed his harness manufacturing establishment yesterday. About one hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

APPLETON WATER WORKS COMPANY.—Judge Seaman, in the United States court at Milwaukee, yesterday appointed Herman Erb receiver for the Appleton Water Works Company on a bond of $50,000. The appointment was made on motion of the Central Trust Company of New York. Default in the interest on bonds was the cause of the proceeding.

A Petition in Bankruptcy.

Isaac Rosenwasser filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday showing liabilities $14,567 and nominal assets $3,181 in outstanding accounts. The liabilities are principally to shoe manufacturers at Boston, Haverhill, Lynn, and Salem, Mass. Arthur Furber is his attorney. It is said that Mr. Rosenwasser was formerly a jobber in shoes at 50 Columbia Street, and sold out on Dec. 31 last.

Dissolution of a Corporation.

The American Finger Tipped Glove Company, whose office was formerly at 320 Broadway, has applied to the Supreme Court through Directors Joseph H. Clark of Sidney, N. Y., W. H. Tyler, Walter Giddings, and Adelbert G. Richmond of Canajoharie, N. Y., for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, and Judge Pryor of the Supreme Court set down the order to show cause for Jan. 25 next. The proceeding is merely a formal one to wind up the corporation, as it ceased to do business on May 27, 1897, has no assets and no liabilities. It was capitalized at $100,000, and Messrs. Richmond and Clark owned $94,800 of the capital stock.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Oct. 24, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADELBERG, Edward H.—L. P. Grosholz.. $41

ARKELL, James—Phebe J. Woodruff, executrix 5,138

ARKELL, James—Phebe J. Woodruff..... 5,189

BELLO, Franco—L. Curtis 45

BOSLETT, John H.—Iver Johnson Arms and Cycle Works 23

BURKE, Martin—H. Epstein 123

BARNES, William D.—Albert Robinson... 434

BENTZ, Annie—G. F. Zeissig 65

BAUER, Adam—S. Williams 97

BLESSING, Thomas—J. Keresey and another 520

BRUNNER, Louisa M.—F. Korbel and another 145

BACH, Albert—W. Lafrentz 262

BLAKE, Laurence E.—J. Wolff and others. 636

BLADWORTH, Jessie S. and Frederick E. Hutchins—E. Childs and another..... 211

CLERIHEW, Ernest M.—C. Kropp..... 31

CZAKI, Adolph—C. Weisbecker 69

CONLON, James W.—N. W. Ryan and another, costs 90

COONEY, Michael J. and Mary A.—S. W. Collins, deficiency 2,861

CIANI, Dino and Victor—E. P. Scholl and another 234

CHADWICK, Matthew—the Mayor, &c., costs 107

CHADWICK, Matthew—James R. F. Kelly, costs 127

DEUTSCH, Jacob, by order—R. Hoe & Co., costs 23

DOUGHERTY, James—American Cereal Company 321

DURANT, William W., individually and as administrator, Heloise H. Durant, and John T. Banker—H. D. Rose 85

DAMON, Samuel—W. McGrath 59

DE LUNA, William P.—B. W. Evarts... 84

FELIX, Arthur—S. H. Jackson 47

FRITZ, Henry—E. P Tyson and another. 1,551

FIELD, Lillie C.—L. L. Pendergast..... 357

FLYNN, Thomas—J. McCreery and others. 558

FIELBIG, George J. and Margaretha L.—The F. O. Pierce Company 73

HUME, Henry J.—E. L. Collis..... 554

GLEASON, Charles R. and Margaret M.—R. L. Hamill 79

GILLEN, John J.—J. Keresey and another. 425

GAFNEY, James E.—F. W. Seeley..... 584

HERRINGTON, Margaretha J., and Henry Van Havenbergh—Seriel Building Loan and Savings Institution 694

HENLEIN, Moses—W. Reichman..... 4,190

HUNTINGTON, Addie—N. C. McGregor... 46

HOAGLAND, William G.—Pauline Levy, deficiency 1,595

JENKINS, Thomas J. and George—G. W. Murray 9,925

KENNY, Patrick—J. Goldfield..... 122

KOEMPEL, Philip—Tobit Toy Company.. 54

KILEEN, Peter—J. Keresey and another. 851

KATZ, David—J. Cohen and another..... 35

KIND, David W.—J. Mauch..... 27

KEITH, George T.—S. H. Bevins..... 560

KELL

WOMAN DIES IN HORSE CAR.

Her Body Held by the Police for Identification.

A woman about sixty years old and handsomely dressed died in a Forty-second Street horse car late yesterday afternoon. The woman boarded the car at Ninth Avenue and rode to the Forty-second Street Ferry. When she arrived there she told the conductor that she was ill and would remain on the car. She sat still, and between Ninth and Tenth Avenues fell from her seat. The conductor and driver went to her assistance, and a policeman called an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. When the ambulance arrived the surgeon said the woman had died from heart disease.

The body was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. The woman was about 5 feet 6 inches in height and weighed nearly 200 pounds. She was of dark complexion, with gray hair dressed in pompadour style, and wore a black cashmere skirt and waist, black stockings, and a black bonnet trimmed with black velvet and violets. She wore spectacles. She carried no pocketbook or card case.

New Transisthmian Service.

Louis Wickermann of the Atlas Steamship Company returned yesterday on the steamship Atlas from a visit to Nicaragua, whither he went in connection with the purchase by his company from the Government of Nicaragua of certain railroad, steamboat, and land rights and properties. He was surprised when he learned of the decision of the Nicaraguan Government commission that the grant held by the Maritime Canal Company holds good until Oct. 20, 1899. Under the Atlas Company's present arrangement, a railroad from Greytown to Colorado Junction will complete a transisthmian service, known as the Caribbean and Pacific Company. The new service will commence next May.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1 EAST 124TH ST.—Large and small rooms; furnished or unfurnished; with or without board; heat. Telephone 743 Harlem.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms with board; private baths; references.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; bath connecting; southern exposure, parlor dining room; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

32D ST., 29 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, large and small, to let; gentlemen only. F. G. BARNES, 344 4th Av.

PRIVATE FAMILY, BROOKLYN, ON GATES Av., near Bedford, will let to genteel adults, entire floor, 4 rooms, (2 furnished bedrooms and 2 furnished for housekeeping,) with gas and coal included, at $30 monthly. Address "A" References Exchanged," Box 190, Times Office.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

VARICK ST., 133.—Two parlors; front and rear; furnished, one or both.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By two sisters as office cleaners, or take care of bachelors' apartments; best city reference. 222 East 56th St., one flight, front

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS—CHAMBERmaid and laundress.—By two respectable young girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; other as chambermaid and laundress; both willing to country; good reference. 230 East 95th St.; Brasiln's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wants to place in private family a competent chambermaid; seven years' reference. Can be seen Tuesday from 10 until 2 o'clock at 111 West 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By neat girl for chamberwork and sewing; personal references; private family. Stack's bell, 1,079 3d Av., between 63d and 64th Sts.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with children or do plain sewing; two years' city reference; no objection to country. 120 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; 3 years' reference from last employer. 662 6th Av., King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with laundry work; best references. Present employer's, 122 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS. — Lady wishes situation for her chambermaid and seamstress; eight years' reference. 960 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; English; in private family; good city references. E. A., 261 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl as chambermaid; assist coarse washing; private family. Call, two days, at present employer's, 581 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class chambermaid; good seamstress; city or country; best references. Call, two days, at 621 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a nice German girl as chambermaid and assistant waitress; reference. 54 East 61st St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid or waitress; four years' reference. 1,152 3d Av.; Cullen's bell.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—A lady going abroad desires situation for the following servants, whom she can recommend: Cook, parlormaid or seamstress, chambermaid, and second man. Call at 40 East 68th St., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

COOK, &c.—Lady going abroad desires placing cook and useful man, married; man serves at table; highest reference. Call, before noon, 303 West 72d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; excellent bread, pastry, ices creams; where kitchenmaid is kept; personal reference. 418 West 56th St., third bell.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands all kinds of cooking; good city reference. 207 East 40th St.; ring twice.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Neat; North of Ireland; excellent cook and laundress, or to do housework; personal reference. 374 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook in private family; three years city reference; last employer can be seen. N. D., Box 64, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city references from last employers. 230 East 45th St.; Smith's bell.

COOK.—By good cook; excellent baker; coarse washing; private family; 3 years' city reference. 405 4th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; no washing; first-class city reference. McCarthy, 124 West 83d St., janitor's bell.

COOK.—By girl as cook; good baker; private family. Call, present employer's, for two days, 581 5th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of desserts and excellent baker; best of city references. Mrs. Ross, 123 West 19th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter, trimmer, by the day; formerly with White Howard; street and evening gowns; reference. Dressmaker, 156 East 125th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a fashionable dressmaker; by day or at home. McLean, 407 Amsterdam Av.

Governesses.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Morning hours; to children any age; refined young woman; teaches drawing, painting, advanced music, German, all English subjects. Miss Hagerdorn, Box 306, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—As visiting governess; a thorough teacher of English branches and piano; desires engagement for hours given; four years in prominent city family. Per reference, with others. American, Box 180, Times.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German lady, having her morning hours disengaged, as visiting governess; teaches English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Literature, 1,242 Broadway.

VISITING GOVSRNESS.—By Swiss-French young lady; take charge of children few hours daily. Mademoiselle, care of Frey, 590 Amsterdam Av.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Pupils; teaches English, French, German; terms moderate. 369 Central Av., Brooklyn.

Housework ers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a woman to do washing, cooking, and ironing. 315 West 88th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a girl to do general housework. 200 East 38th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By respectable woman as lady's maid; understands all kinds dressmaking, cleaning and dressing hair; best city references. 18 East 38th St.

Ladys Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a middle-aged woman, well educted in the French and German languages and having first-class references, as lady's maid and seamstress; or with growing children, or as maid in a quiet family. S. D., care Barrow, 314 West 59th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; thoroughly competent; good dressmaker, seamstress, and packer; willing, obliging; first-class city references. Louise, 154 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a Protestant young woman as lady's maid and do sewing; best city reference. Can be seen at Mrs. Cross's, 84 West 50th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class laundress in a private family; city reference. 236 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—Scotch; in private family; personal reference; $22 to $25 monthly. McKinley, 796 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent and trustworthy laundress for a small family; best city reference. R. C., 162 East 23d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent English nurse or maid to growing children; neat sewer; excellent city reference. M., care Miss Molloy, 100 West 57th St.

NURSE.—By experienced invalid's nurse; assist in doctor's office or travel with invalid; best references. A. Lundberg, care of Mrs. Petterson, 441 West 50th St.

NURSE.—Monthly; nurse lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; eleven years' city references. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—For infant or young children by competent young woman; eight years' city reference. Brennan, 223 East 32d St.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to place young woman as infant's nurse; trustworthy and reliable. 151 West 23d St.

NURSE.—By a very reliable woman as infant's nurse; good reference. 902 3d Av., second bell.

CHILD'S NURSE.—By an experienced German as child's nurse; good seamstress; long recommendation in first-class American family. M. G., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands sterilizing and various kinds of artificial food; best city reference; present employer can be seen. B. A., Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as good seamstress; willing to assist with other work; good recommendation. 221 East 35th St.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork. 304 East 59th St.; ring four times.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl as waitress in private American family; will assist with other work if required; three years' best city reference. 244 West 12th St. No cards, unless fare paid.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress in private family; charge of dining room and silver; table decorations; best city references. 117 East 15th St.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By a competent stenographer and typewriter; with first-class house; best of references. G. D., Box 121 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, accurate; moderate salary. P. S., 686 4th Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; just disengaged; highest personal testimonial from last employer; best care of silver taken. Edmund, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER—PARLOR or CHAMBERMAID.—By man and wife as butler and parlor or chamberman; will take place together or separate; best city and country reference. Bras, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By French Swiss; thoroughly competent; understands every branch in duties; honest, obliging; first-class city references. Butler, 154 West 25th St.

BUTLER or WAITER.—Willing and obliging; good city reference. T., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; height six feet; competent and reliable; excellent references. Clay, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Best city reference. R. W., Box 299, 1,269 Broadway.

Conchmen.

COACHMAN.—In private family; with last employer 20 years, who does not require service, as he goes abroad; honest, sober, reliable; safe driver; thoroughly understands care of horses; colored man. George Batten, care of Willis Livery and Boarding Stable, 231 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; steady, reliable; all round useful man; experienced, competent, temperate; not afraid of work; good gardener; attend furnace, milk, &c.; single; moderate wages; best references; city or country. P., 424 West St.

COACHMAN.—By coachman of thirty; unsurpassed personal recommendations; careful driver; smart appearance; temperate, trustworthy, and painstaking. C., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant coachman; thoroughly understands care of horses; first-class driver; willing to make himself useful; city or country. Williams, grocery store, 428 West 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede; single; strictly temperate; thoroughly experienced; six years' city reference; employer can be seen. Coachman, care Hudson, 231 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can recommend him highly; is reliable, sober, and trustworthy. V. C. King, 517 West St.; telephone, Spring, 294.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man as coachman; English; first-class references given. A. B., 121 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—English, with a private family; can furnish the best of reference from present employer. Smith, 50 East 101st St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By gardener; understands vegetables, fruit, lawns, avenues; handy at carpenter's and painter's work; best references. T. F., 108 East 10th St.

Valets.

VALET.—Thoroughly competent; out of situation on account of death; four years' highest reference. A. D., care of Hoffer, 308 West 42d St.

VALET.—English; trained; good traveler; manicure, massage; excellent references. Hewitt, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN IN BROKER'S OFFICE; AT present employed. Box 9, 856 9th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A lady can often employ during the Winter a fine chambermaid; one who has personal reference and has lived in a private family preferred. Answer, by letter, J. T. H., Post Office Box 959.

WANTED—Chambermaid and waitress; must be first-class; small family. 318 West 81st St.

WANTED.—Operators wanted on mattress ticks. 151 and 153 East 23d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens Call 2098, 159 Nassau Street.

EXCURSIONS.

Washington and Old Point Comfort.

A pleasant Five-day trip from New York Oct. 29, including Hotels and all expenses, $25. Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all Fall and Winter Resorts.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 87th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE LEGAL ADVICE, discharges in bankruptcy, companies incorporated; patents $50; wages and accounts collected; legal work quickly performed in all States; low rates; satisfaction guaranteed. AMERICAN LAW SOCIETY, 49 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

POCKET BOOK LOST at or near Keith's Theatre, Saturday evening, October 22d; a suitable reward will be given for its return to ALBERT THOMAS, Room 145, Times Building.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 764 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

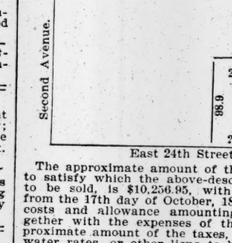
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ISRAEL M. SCHLOSS, plaintiff, against LEOPOLD ROSENTHAL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Biginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; running northerly and parallel with First Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; running thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with First Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street; and thence easterly along the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1898.
WILLIAM E. STILLINGS, Referee.
PETER ZUCKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address 300 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 341 East 24th St. and East 25th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,256.95, with interest thereon from the 17th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $329.45, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $834.59, and interest.

Dated New York, 17th day of October, 1898.
WILLIAM E. STILLINGS, Referee.
625-2aw3wTu&F&n16

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against NORA ANNE ROOKE, Samuel W. Ehrich, Nellie Ehrich, Mary Bowne and Charles Bowne, defendants. Summons—Trial desired in the County of New York. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 1, 1898. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Nora Anne Rooke and Nellie Ehrich, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, September 26, 1898.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s27—1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

KELLY, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE KELLY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 237 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1898.
RICHARD B. KELLY, Administrator.
o11-1aw6mTu

SANTOS, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER SANTOS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1898. MARY A. SANTOS, Administratrix. GEORGE A. VIEHMANN, Esq., Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURT, HANNAH.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Grinnell Burt, Thomas Burt, Mary Herrick, Abbie Leggett, Elizabeth Burt, Gertrude H. Abbey, Maud B. Denmire, Howard Burt, Frank Burt, Charles Burt, Harry Burt, Mary Burt, Thomas E. Benedict, Gilbert H. Benedict, Louis R. Benedict, Eliza B. Hornby, Fanny H. Benedict, Almira Benedict, William W. Benedict, Frederick L. Benedict, Howard M. Benedict, Mabel Benedict Ligzie Lamb, Clara Baird, Clarence E. Benedict, Harold Benedict, Grace Fowler, Margaret Morris, Jane Smith, John Burt, Hamilton M. Burt, Albert Burt, William Worth Burt, Myra Burt, Nora Burt, Mars or Morris Burt, the heirs and next of kin of HANNAH BURT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Grinnell Burt & Thomas Burt of Warwick, Orange County, New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Hannah Burt, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JOHN J. BEATTIE, Attorney for Proponents, Warwick, N. Y.
s27-1awGwTu&n9

DUNDON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNDON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 53, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of September, 1898. GRACE F. DUNDON, Administratrix.
FRANCIS C. REED, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, City of New York.
s27-1aw6mTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DESHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-1aw6mTu

GROSS, RUDOLPH, or CARL RUDOLPH GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUDOLPH GROSS, also known as CARL RUDOLPH GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of October, 1898. EMMA E. GROSS, Executrix. QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Mannattan, New York City. o11-1aw6mTu

HADDEN, LOUIS M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Stephen G. Patterson, Snow, Church and Company, and all creditors of the estate of Louis M. Hadden, deceased, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, and Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of December, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why letters of ancillary administration should not issue to Stephen G. Patterson, on the estate of LOUIS M. HADDEN, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
CAMPBELL & HANCE, Attys. for Stephen G. Patterson, Pettitioner, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
o18-1aw6wTu

HARRIS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE HARRIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of October, 1898. ANDREW HARRIS, Administratrix. ZINNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Adm'r'x., 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o4-1aw6mTu

LINCKS, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the next of kin of the City of New York and all creditors or persons claiming to be creditors of JACOB LINCKS, late of Hoboken, N. J., deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the ninth day of December, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased should not be issued to Sophia Lincks, foreign executrix of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JAMES W. McELHINNEY, Atty. for Petitioner, 132 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. o25-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 25d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated new York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

RICE, JAMES S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gladiator Bicycle Company; John Shafran, James Silver, and John Doe, composing firm of Shafran, Silver and Company, the first names John and James, and John Doe being fictitious, the same being unknown to the executrix; Herkimer Manufacturing Company; Herrmann Chamber Suit Furniture Company; Herrmann Bureau Company; Herrmann Desk Company; and Herrmann Furniture and Plumbers' Cabinet Works; Peerless Bedding Company; Leo J. Rice; Charles Brothers; Charles B. Conran and George H. Lary, composing firm of Conran and Lary; John Deltour; Helen Barry; John Healy, Joel L. Isaacs and Adolph Prince, the name Adolph being fictitious, the same being unknown to the executrix, and composing the firm of J. Healy and Company; Harry C. Wilson, receiver of J. W. Mason and Company; Isaac Rothfeld; Thomas Stokes; Cornelius F. Sheehan; Joseph A. Rooney, as administrator, etc., of Ann Rooney, deceased; Annie Rice; William H. Robinson; Eagle Bedstead Works, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES S. RICE, late of the City of New York, deceased as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of November, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the accounts and proceedings of Sarah A. Rice, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your failure or neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of said Surrogate's Court of said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
s27-1aw6wTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 55S Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

WARDEN, JACOB S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. WARDEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of March next.—Dated New York, September 16th, 1898. GEORGE WARDEN, ROBERT WARDEN, Executors. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, New York City. s20-1aw6mtu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.

MARQUETTE.....NOVEMBER 5
MENOMINEE.....NOVEMBER 12
MESABA.....NOVEMBER 19
ALL NEW STEAMERS, LIGHTLY
FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39, NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER.
APPLY TO BROADWAY.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York Jan. 26, 1899, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and return to New York. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, Oct. 26, Noon | Germanic, Nov. 23, Noon
Britannic, Nov. 2, Noon | Teutonic, Nov. 30, Noon
Cymric, Nov. 9, Noon | Britannic, Dec. 7, Noon
Majestic, Nov. 16, Noon | Majestic, Dec. 14, Noon
Saloon rates on Cymric, $50 up; Germanic, Britannic, $60 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upward; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Reverse rates additional.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to
WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.

Our first-class Tourist Steamers will leave Cairo for the First Cataract:
Rameses III....Nov. 15 | Rameses III....Dec. 13
Rameses ....Nov. 29 | Rameses ....Dec. 20
connecting with Cook's steamers for the Second Cataract. Weekly sailings thereafter. Dahabeahs and special steamers for private parties. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Honskong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Nov. 10
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 19, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
AZGEC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 1, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 249 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PAC

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

TAX COMMISSION REPORTS

Methods of the State Board of Equalization Attacked.

REVENUE CODE RECOMMENDED

This Is an Opportune Time to Appoint a Committee to Draft One, Say the Commissioners.

The report of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to the Mayor for the quarter ending Sept. 30 last was made public yesterday. The Commissioners in their report attack the State Board of Equalization, and suggest that the present is an opportune time for the appointment of a committee of citizens to draft a revenue code for the municipality. The report says:

The present equalization by the State Board seems to us to be an arbitrary act, and in justice to the taxpayers of this city, we must enter our protest against the increase in valuation of the real estate of this city for State purposes by the State Board of Equalization. It is not only the wealthy citizen, but the citizen of moderate means as well who feels the effect of this unjust increase; each and every one who pays taxes in this city must be affected by the result of this unwarranted action by the State Board of Equalization, a board in which this great city is not represented, although it pays nearly one half of the total State taxes. Each year a formal call is made upon this department by the State officials in relation to this subject, and this year the Commissioners, in order to help the State Board of Equalization to arrive at a fair and equitable decision in the equalization of the land values of the State, and particularly those directly affecting this city, caused to be made a thorough investigation of the methods of assessing real estate in a number of the counties throughout the State, the result showing in the most conclusive manner the injustice of the levy on New York City.

In a letter to the members of the State Board of Equalization, the President of this department demanded relief from the unloading on New York City of a disproportionate share of the State taxes. In eighteen counties of the State, the assessed valuation was returned to the State Board as being from 69 to 85 per cent. of the actual value; whereas, the investigation of this department in the same several counties shows that the real proportion of assessed and actual value is 34 to 55 per cent. Nevertheless, there was added by the State Board to the assessed valuation of real estate in this city the enormous amount of $188,753,108—a huge burden to place upon the property owners of this municipality.

Until this city is represented on the State Board of Tax Commissioners this enormous injustice is likely to continue, and the taxpayers cannot expect any relief from this tribute levied by the State.

In our last quarterly report we called your Honor's attention to certain inequalities of the law governing the assessment of personal property, and in relation to that matter we now make the suggestion that the present might be an opportune time, through you, on the recommendation of the Municipal Assembly, to appoint a committee of citizens who would be chosen from the various business interests of our city for the purpose of drafting a revenue code of our great municipality, which code shall contain a suitable and comprehensive plan of taxation for its vast financial and commercial interests, and which should have in view legislative sanction, the citizens so appointed to be selected from all the professions, trades, and employments, thus insuring full and adequate representation to all interests.

The necessity of some improvement in these laws is so evident to almost every thinking man that we believe it to be our duty to press this question upon your Honor's attention, for the purpose of relieving our citizens of some of the unequal burdens which they now bear, and also to create a public sentiment of interest and knowledge in this direction, that will conduce to a greater equalization of taxes.

J. J. SCANNEL IN CONTEMPT.

Fire Commissioner Held to Have Disobeyed an Order to Reinstate ex-Chief Delahanty.

Justice Garretson, in the Supreme Court, sitting in Long Island City, yesterday handed down a decision declaring Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell to be in contempt of Court in failing to obey the mandate of the court relative to the reinstatement of William H. Delahanty to duty in his proper grade and position in the Fire Department of the city. No infliction of penalty will follow the declaration unless the Commissioner continues in contempt and fails to obey the interpretation of the decision, which is held to have been disobeyed.

Delahanty was Chief of the Long Island City Fire Department. He was not one of ex-Mayor Gleason's followers, and was dismissed from service. The Chief appealed to the courts, and his case was pending when the new charter became operative and Long Island City lost its identity. The courts ultimately reinstated Delahanty.

The decision was that he should be restored to duty at his old rank and position. Commissioner Scannell, it is said, in obeying this order, offered Delahanty the position of a Battalion Chief, but this was refused by Delahanty, as he and his counsel held that he should be made a Deputy Chief and take rank with the former Chief of the Brooklyn Fire Department, who, under consolidation, became Deputy Chief of the consolidated department. Commissioner Scannell then ordered Delahanty to duty as Foreman of Engine Company No. 15 of Brooklyn.

It has been contended during the dispute that this was equal to his old position, because as Chief in Long Island City he received but $800, while as Deputy Chief he would be entitled to over $4,000. The foremanship paid him more than his old position.

Counsel for Delahanty asked for a rule declaring the Commissioner in contempt. This Justice Garretson grants, but adds no penalty, because under the changed conditions of the City Government and change in the standing and rank of others the Commissioner may have been caused embarrassment in placing Delahanty and in obeying the order of the court.

The writ issued yesterday further provides that should there be a continuance of the failure at the end of ten days, upon the proper proof being presented that it exists the Court will issue an order, returnable in five days, causing the Commissioner to show cause why he should not be punished.

INFERIOR SCHOOL DESKS.

It Is Said State Prisons Sell Them at Excessive Prices.

G. Howland Leavitt, President of the School Board of the Borough of Queens, recently wrote to J. Warren Mead, Warden of Auburn Prison, complaining that the price charged for certain desks and chairs sent from the prison to the School Board of the Borough of Queens by order of Superintendent of School Buildings C. B. J. Snyder was excessive, considering the workmanship and finish. The price charged was $35, and Mr. Leavitt said in his letter that better desks could be bought in New York City for $10. In reply Mr. Leavitt received a letter from C. V. Collins, Superintendent of State Prisons, saying that the prices were fixed by the Board of Classification, and that if it was felt that any injustice had been done a letter should be written to Augustus Sherman, Secretary of the commission.

Meantime Edward L. Stevens, Borough Superintendent, had written to Mr. Leavitt saying that the desks had been accepted because they were needed immediately. He added: "They are heavy, poorly finished, exhibit the crudest kind of workmanship, and can in no way be compared with the roll-top desks which are on the market everywhere. Furthermore, the desks in the City of New York will furnish a better desk for $10, and if the State Board of Classification has fixed the price of these desks at $35 it is evident that they have been misinformed as to the workmanship and finish. The school furniture, viz., school desks and chairs, furnished by the State Prison Department is equally inferior and equally excessive in price."

A letter, accompanied by copies of all correspondence that had passed was sent to Mr. Sherman at Albany by Mr. Leavitt on Oct. 5, as suggested, but as yet no reply has been received. The law requiring that the furniture shall be supplied by the State Commission of Prisons, under whose direction it is manufactured at the prisons, prohibits the payment of bills for similar articles to those so manufactured and supplied without a certificate from the commission that such goods at that time could not be furnished from the prisons.

A few weeks ago we put on sale a shoe called the "Model." To-day, the sales on that shoe amount to one-third our total shoe-sales.

But the shoe deserves more; for though in material it may be no better than some other $5 ready-made shoes, in shape it stands alone. It is the style that men pay twice and even three times $5 to get.

Calf, russet, patent or enamel leather; lace or button; single or double sole; for men and young men.

When you buy our suits and overcoats you buy more than the mere garment; you buy the certainty of satisfaction—your money back if you want it.

Suits $14 to $35; overcoats $15 to $40.

The comfort of perfect fitting underwear is "without price;" yet here it only takes $1.50 to fit any of you short stout men.

Our booklets will tell you more. Mailed free.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MONEY FOR BROOKLYN SCHOOLS.

A Writ of Mandamus Against the Board of Education.

The Brooklyn School Board has won its fight for funds against the Board of Education. In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday Justice Gaynor granted the motion of counsel for the Brooklyn School Board for a peremptory writ of mandamus against the Board of Education to compel it to pay for school uses in Brooklyn $1,605,565.49, instead of $1,279,853.84, the sum awarded to Brooklyn by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on July 1.

The Brooklyn School Board contended that the larger sum should be paid under Section 1,605 of the Greater New York Charter, according to the number of days' attendance of pupils resident in the borough for the school year ending July 31 last.

Bonds of Outlying Districts.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has recommended to the Controller the recognition of the following issues of bonds of outlying districts:

1. Two issues of gold road bonds of the town of Newtown, amounting to $620,000, dated June 1, 1897.
2. Union Free School District No. 2, town of Newtown, $15,000, dated Sept. 1, 1897.
3. Village of Arverne-by-the-Sea, $8,000, dated Dec. 1, 1896.
4. Richmond County road bonds, Series G, $150,000, dated June 1, 1896.
5. Richmond County 4½ road bonds, Series H, $18,000, dated June 1, 1896.
6. Union Free School District No. 1, town of Newtown, $15,000, dated Nov. 15, 1897.
7. Union Free School District No. 7, town of Flushing, $50,000, dated Aug. 1, 1897.
8. School District No. 7, town of Newtown, $3,400, dated Oct. 1, 1895.
9. Village of Liege Point, $11,000 4% refunding water bonds, dated July 1, 1895.

City Positions Go Begging.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission yesterday was forced to adjourn examinations for five city positions, as no applicants were present. The places are those of pile-driving engineer, dynamo engineer, steam-roller engineer, examiner for the Municipal Civil Service, and supervising engineer. The latter position affords a compensation of $2,500 a year, while that of examiner pays $10 a day. The lowest salaried place pays $800 annually. The examinations for pile-driving, dynamo, and steam-roller engineers were postponed until next Monday, that of examiner to Nov. 14, and that for supervising engineer to Nov. 15.

Lecture by Dr. Elmer Lee.

About 150 persons gathered at Public School No. 29, at Albany and Carlisle Streets, last night to hear the regular Monday evening lecture of the free lecture course being held at this centre. The speaker was Dr. Elmer Lee, who spoke on the subject of "The Care of the Health."

CANDY MAY HAVE POISONED HER

Coroner Delap Investigating Death of Anna Vanderhoff.

Coroner Delap of Williamsburg yesterday had his attention called to the case of four-year-old Anna Vanderhoff, who died Sunday at her parents' home, 180 Java Street, Greenpoint, under circumstances which point to poisoning. The child died in agony after many hours of suffering. On Saturday the girl ate some candy, known as Dewey candy, which she had purchased at the store of Mrs. William Andre, 178 Java Street. An hour later she complained of severe pains in her stomach, which continued, and Dr. James La Roe of 144 Java Street was summoned. The girl did not say anything about having eaten the candy, and the physician diagnosed the case as indigestion. It was not until she died that the doctor learned of the candy incident. Dr. Henderson will make an autopsy on the body to-day.

Mrs. Andre, who went to see some relatives in New Jersey early yesterday morning, was much surprised when she returned last evening to learn that the police were looking for her. She hurried to the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station. She admitted the child had bought some candy at her store on Saturday, and brought some of the candy to the station house, which she gave to the police.

Hattie Becker of 15 Diamond Street, an aunt of the dead child, told the police last night that she had purchased some candy on Saturday in Manhattan, and had given some of it to her niece. Miss Becker said she had eaten of the same candy as did other members of her family, but felt no ill-effects. It was learned that the dead child had not been in good health for some time, and on Saturday had eaten, besides the candy, apples and grapes.

Sale of
Muslin Underwear.

Tuesday, October 25th.

Cambric or Muslin Gowns,
75c., 98c. & $1.25.
NainsookGowns,
$1.95.
Cambric Drawers,
75c. & 98c.
Nainsook Drawers,
$1.25.
Nainsook Chemises,
98c. & $1.25.
Nainsook Corset Covers,
—drawn in at waist.—
50c. & 75c.
Cambric Skirts,
98c., $1.25, $1.75 & $2.50.
Odd pieces in Gowns, Drawers, Chemises and Skirts, at greatly reduced prices.
Eider-Down Gowns,
$4.85 & $6.75.
Silk Skirts,
—in striped taffeta, umbrella shape with three ruffles,
$5.85.
—In striped taffeta with deep accordion plaited ruffle,
$8.45.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

EPISCOPAL DEPUTIES FIRM

Bishops Finally Concede Their Right to Direct Affairs of Their Own House.

REVISION OF CANONS DROPPED

Question of the Consecration of Bishops for Foreign Lands Settled—Last Meeting of the Convention To-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Bishops and deputies gave most of their time to-day to reconciling differences between them on the revised constitution, in anticipation of final adjournment to-morrow. It disclosed much tenacity on the part of the deputies to direct the affairs of their own house without the control of the Bishops.

The question came up on a conference report on Article I., which recommended that the views of the Bishops on the manner of choosing members of the House of Deputies and on giving missionary deputies the right to vote be accepted. The report was warmly opposed. Francis Lynde Stetson of New York argued that this was a proposition to surrender to the Bishops the constitutional direction of the House of Deputies. The Rev. Dr. McKim of Washington also argued that the deputies should control the organization of their own house.

In the end the matter was adjusted in accordance with the sentiments of the deputies and Article I. was adopted, as was also Article V., relating to the formation of new dioceses, which had been amended by the Bishops.

The proposed amendment to the constitution affecting suffragan Bishops was referred to a special committee of five, to report to the next convention.

Final agreement was reached in both houses on the article for the consecration of Bishops for foreign lands, over which there was considerable difference, the matter being recast in such manner as to be acceptable to the Bishops.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the special order, viz., the consideration of the revision of the canons. There are fifty-three, in all, of these, and the disposition of some of the delegates was averse to entering upon a discussion of the many important questions involved at this late stage of the session. Notwithstanding an expression of opinion to this effect, the house proceeded with the canons, and an amendment was adopted giving a Presbyter an equal right with the Bishop of a diocese to appeal to the Presiding Bishop for a council of conciliation to settle difficulties instead of the present canon, which gives the Bishop preference in the matter of time.

It, however, became apparent, in view of the amendments offered, that the matter could hardly be disposed of at this convention, and on the motion of Delegate Packard of Maryland the further consideration of the canons was indefinitely postponed.

A resolution of the Bishops providing for a committee of Bishops, clergymen, and laymen to consider the question of a permanent meeting place for the triennial conventions was concurred in.

All pending resolutions on marriage and divorce were sent to the special committee of thirteen appointed to consider that subject.

A motion that the joint committee on the revision of the Hymnal be authorized to pursue its work during the period intervening before the next convention was lost, it being argued that the people had not yet become thoroughly familiar with the present revision.

Considerable time was taken up in secret session in disposing of the case of the Rev. Junius M. Horner, nominated by the Bishops as the Bishop for the missionary district of Asheville, N. C. A telegram from the Rev. Mr. Swope of Asheville was read, representing that the Rev. Mr. Horner had never presided over a mission or parish, which led the sender to question whether he was qualified for the proposed office. It was explained, however, that Dr. Horner had had charge of a large school or seminary, and the nomination was confirmed unanimously.

Roland E. Gruber of Ohio was designated to-day by the House of Bishops as editor of the commission charged with preparing for Church use the translation of the Prayer Book into German. Other members of the commission are Dr. C. C. Tiffany, New York; Johannes Rockstroh, the Rev. J. P. Peters, New York, and Benjamin W. Wells of the University of the South.

Most of the afternoon was spent in considering the draft of the pastoral letter read in the churches after the conclusion of the work of each triennial council.

The Rev. George Calvin Hall of Delaware was elected Bishop for the missionary district of Kioto, Japan.

The announcement was made that the Rev. Mr. Taft of St. George's Church, New York, the first American Protestant Episcopal clergyman to enter Puerto Rico to spread the Gospel, will leave New York on Wednesday. His headquarters will be at Ponce, where he will first care for the American sick and wounded in the hospital, and then administer to whoever desires his services.

White House Dinner for Bishops.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—President McKinley gave a dinner to-night in honor of some personal friends among the Bishops of the Episcopal Church now in convention in this city. The guests were Bishop Doane of Albany, Bishop Potter of New York, Bishop Satterlee of Washington, Bishop Leonard of Ohio, J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, Samuel Mather of Ohio, Secretary of State Hay, Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Secretary of War Alger, Attorney General Griggs, Postmaster General Smith, Secretary of the Navy Long, Secretary of the Interior Bliss, and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

TRIED TO PASS FORGED CHECK.

Attempt to Swindle the Nassau Bank Lands Two Men in Jail—Cashed Worthless Check.

An attempt to swindle the Nassau Bank, at Nassau and Beekman Streets, by means of a forged check was frustrated yesterday afternoon, and the two alleged criminals were locked up at Police Headquarters. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a medium-sized, well-dressed man appeared at the bank and presented a check for $100 drawn on the bank and purporting to have the signature of George L. Rose of 97 Reade Street, a depositor. Paying Teller R. M. Matteson at once recognized the signature as a forgery, and, politely inviting the man to a seat outside, summoned the bank porter, George W. Boyle, and made him acquainted with the situation.

The stranger was seized and led into a private office and the Central Detective Office notified. Mr. Rose was also summoned, and he and Detective Sergeant Frank N. Evanhoe arrived at the bank at the same time. Mr. Rose at once pronounced the check a forgery. When questioned, the man, who remained cool and collected, stated that his name was John Burns, thirty years old, at present out of employment, and living at Mills Hotel No. 2, Rivington and Chrystie Streets. He expressed surprise that the check was worthless, saying it had been given to him by a man at the corner of Chambers Street and Broadway. Burns, accompanied by Detective Evanhoe, Mr. Rose, and Assistant Cashier Edward Earle, and Porter Boyle of the bank, was taken to the spot designated as that where he received the check. The unknown man was not there, and the party went to Mr. Rose's office. There the bookkeeper, William Curre, sixty years old, of 744 Greenwich Street, stepped from behind the counter. "There's the man who gave me the check," said Burns promptly. Curre appeared stunned, and simply hung his head.

The bank porter recalled that he had seen Burns in the bank about ten days ago. The latter, when questioned, frankly admitted that he had been in the bank and cashed a check for $87.50 made out similar to the last one. That check had also been given him by Curre, he said, with whom he had divided the money. It was later discovered that Burns's story was correct, and that the money had been paid without question. Curre refused to make any statement, and both men were taken to Police Headquarters and locked up. They will be arraigned this morning in the Centre Street Court, and will be prosecuted by the bank.

Rose was very reluctant to speak of Curre's case further than to say that he was an expert accountant and had been in his employ for about six months. He came here from Virginia, and is said to have been a Colonel in the Confederate Army. He lives with his wife at his Greenwich Street residence.

Experiment of Kite Photography.

William A. Eddy, will begin to-day the experiment of photographing from kites the Statue of Liberty. The progress of the experiment, which may last a week, will be reported to Gen. Greely, who shipped twenty-six of Mr. Eddy's kites and photograph apparatus to Puerto Rico just before the close of the war with the intention of photographing the fortifications of the Spaniards.

23d Street
Le Boutillier Bros.

Winter Underwear

Ladies' ribbed Balbriggan Fleeced Vests and Drawers, value 65c. each, 45c.
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed medium Vests and Drawers, white or natural grey, value $1.00 each, 75c.
Men's heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, natural grey or Camel's Hair, value 75c. each, 50c.
Children's ¾ Natural wool Vests, Pants and Drawers, value 55c. to 75c. each, all sizes, 38c.

West Twenty-third St.

Ladies' Jackets & Capes.

Fine Cheviots & Meltons,
—silk lined throughout,—
$11.50.
Fine Imported Material, plain or fancy silk lined,
$14.50, $19.50 & $25.
New Driving Coats, Ulsters & Capes.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Blessed be the Man Who Invented Sleep,"

cried Sancho Panza. Had he lived in modern times, he might have added, "and the man who made sleep so restful and delicious."

Our mahogany beds present the height of luxury in bedroom furniture.

Adaptations of Louis XV. designs have decorations of carved scrolls and shells, and are almost georgeous with inlays of satin-wood, box and pearl.

As noticeable, with their symbolic gold mounts and Roman emblems—are our specimens of the best Empire styles, and the elegant Colonial four-posters.

Selected materials and exact, art-loving workmanship at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

Hemstitched Luncheon and Dinner Cloths

of beautiful quality and design at

"The Linen Store"

2x2-yard Cloth and 1 doz. Napkins—$7.00, 9.00, 11.00, 12.50, 15.00, 18.00, 20.00, 25.00, 27.50.
2x2½-yard Cloth and 1 doz. Napkins—$7.75, 10.00, 12.00, 14.00, 16.50, 19.50, 21.50, 27.50, 30.00.
2x3-yard Cloth and 1 doz. Napkins—$8.50, 11.00, 13.00, 15.50, 18.00, 21.50, 23.50, 30.00, 33.00.
2½x2½-yard Cloth and 1 doz. Napkins—$12.50, 14.50, 16.50, 18.50, 22.50, 24.00, 30.00, 32.00.
2½x3-yard Cloth and 1 doz Napkins—$14.00, 16.50, 18.00, 20.50, 24.00, 26.00, 32.50, 35.00.
3½, 4, and 5 yards at proportionate prices.

James McCutcheon & Co
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTES.

TRANSFERS BEFORE ASSIGNMENTS.—After the failure in business of Moses Michel, in 1877 his wife, Eva Michel, began the millinery business, he acting as her manager and salesman. In 1889 he went into business for himself. In April, 1893, on the eve of his second failure, he sold all his merchandise and fixtures to Zeimer & Feldstein for $7,762.80, which sum he applied in part payment of an indebtedness to them of $12,000. He transferred to Miller Brothers about $13,500 of accounts as security for his indebtedness to them, and to his wife he transferred about $5,000 of bills receivable in part payment of his indebtedness to her. Ferdinand M. Blumenthal and others, judgment creditors of Michel, brought suit to set aside these transfers, as having been made with intent to defraud creditors. The First Appellate Division has reversed judgment given in favor of plaintiffs, so far as it set aside the transfer to Zeimer & Feldstein. The Court holds, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, that this firm had a right to secure themselves by the purchase of this stock and fixtures. Though they attempted to dispose of them for the purpose of liquidating a portion of their indebtedness, there was no attempt to continue the business. This transaction, it was held, was not tainted with fraud, but as to the indebtedness to Mrs. Michel the conclusion arrived at by the trial court that it was conjured up for the purpose of protecting the property of Moses Michel from his creditors is upheld, and the same conclusion is arrived at in reference to the transfer to Miller Brothers, that they were holding this property of Moses Michel to keep it out of the reach of his creditors; and that the form of making checks payable to the wife and son of Michel was simply part of the scheme, it appearing clearly that all the money went into the business which Moses Michel was carrying on in the name of his son, Max Michel.

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DUTY OF STREET RAILROAD COMPANIES AS TO PAVEMENTS.—When the Common Council of the City of Rochester determined to pave with asphalt one of its streets that was in part occupied by tracks of the Rochester Railway Company, the officers of the company were waited upon in reference to the matter. The municipal authorities were then advised by the company's officers that they could not be compelled to contribute toward the expense of repaving the street. Then, in a suit by John Conway, a taxpayer and abutting owner, against the railroad company and the city, an injunction was granted restraining the city from awarding any contract for the making of such pavement. The Court of Appeals has now reversed on order of the Fourth Appellate Division, which affirmed an order of the Special Term vacating the injunction. The Court holds, in an opinion by Chief Judge Parker, that under the provisions of the general railroad law (Section 98) it is the duty of a street surface railroad company to keep in permanent repair the pavement between its tracks and for two feet outside of the tracks. If in its duty, the Court holds, when so required by the local authorities, to make such repairs and in such manner as they shall prescribe, which may include a repaving of the street. It is also the duty of the local authorities to make such repairs at the railroad company's cost, entering upon the work. An abutting property owner is not liable for an assessment for that portion of the pavement required to be made by the company.

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DEMURRER TO REPLY TO A COUNTER CLAIM.—William Crosby brought suit to recover from Georgeanna Kropf the value of services of certain lawyers employed by her in various legal proceedings, alleging that title to the claims vested in him. Georgeanna Kropf counterclaimed alleged services of Henry Kropf rendered to the plaintiff, or to the lawyers. In the fifth paragraph of plaintiff's reply he asserts as a defense to one of the counter claims that no bill was ever rendered by Henry Kropf to the firm of Crosby & Powell, the lawyers referred to, for services; that no account stated was had; no contract for services was ever made, and if services were performed they were gratuitous, and that no notice of assignment of claim was given. The reply also sets up the statute of limitations as against certain items contained in a bill of particulars, and that these items are barred by the statute. To another counter claim for services by Kropf to the Eye and Ear Hospital, at the request of plaintiff, the reply says these services, if any, were rendered gratuitously, or on special retainer of the hospital. The Court at Special Term overruled as being frivolous a demurrer interposed by Georgeanna Kropf to the reply of plaintiff to her counter claim. This decision has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, the court holding, by Justice Patterson, that the demurrer was anything but frivolous.

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LEGACY TO MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS FOR PUBLIC USE.—S. Maretta Thrall by her will bequeathed $30,000 to the City of Middletown, of which she was a resident, for the construction of a library building, to be open to the public. The Surrogate of the county held that this legacy was exempt from the transfer tax, but the Appellate Division directed a reversal, holding that the legacy was not exempt from the tax. The Court of Appeals has now reversed the order of the Appellate Division and reinstated the decree of the Surrogate. Judge Haight, giving the Court's opinion, holds that by the express provisions of the statute taxing the property of municipal corporations such portion as is held for a public use within the corporate limits is exempted from taxation.

Thoroughly Reliable
A strong statement, but true, of the
"Priestley"
BLACK DRESS GOODS.
A GUARANTEE GOES WITH EVERY YARD.
The Manufacturers' Name Is on the Selvedge.

104 West 14th St.
COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE CARPETS.
BOX COUCHES, (Upholstered in fancy denim,) $8.75
LONG CREDIT.

Upholstery Dep't.
Fourth Floor.
Imported Satin Lamballe Portières,—a wide range of artistic designs and colors —3¼ yards long, $9.75 per pair; Usual Price $16.75.
100 pairs,—3¼ yards long, with heavy silk fringe vallance, $12.50 per pair; Formerly $22.50.
Renaissance Lace Curtains,—full size,—per pair, $12.50, $18.50, $27.50.
Satin Derby Portières,—a variety of colors,—full size, $8.00 per pair.
James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1898—Fifty-seventh Season—1899.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
Eight Public Rehearsals and Eight Concerts on Nov. 4, 5; Nov. 25, 26; Dec. 16, 17; Jan. 13, 14; Feb. 3, 4; Feb. 24, 25; March 17, 18; April 7, 8.
SOLOISTS:
Miss ADELE AUS DER OHE (Piano), Mme. JOHANNA GADSKI (Soprano), Mme. SCHUMANN-HEINK (Contralto), Mr. WILLY BURMESTER (Violin), Mr. EMIL SAUER (Piano), Mme. TERESA CARRENO (Piano).
Box Office open for the sale of subscriptions on and after TUESDAY, October 25th. subscriptions for Reserved Seats from $5 to $14, for Boxes $80 and $100.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL.
NEW YORK ORCHESTRA.
MR. EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Grand INTRODUCTORY CONCERT
SATURDAY EVEN'G, OCT. 29TH, AT 8:15.
Parquet $1.50, Dress Circle, $1.00, Balcony, 50c.
SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
Five Matinees—Friday Aft's, Nov. 18, Dec. 9, Jan. 6, Feb. 17, Mch. 10.
Five Concerts—Sat. Even'gs, Nov. 19, Dec. 10, Jan. 7, Feb. 18, Mch. 11.
Season Prices—Parquet $7, Dress Circle, first two rows $5, other rows $4; Balcony $3, Boxes $50.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra,
Mr. WILLIAM GERICKE.....Conductor
Five Matinees. Wednes. afternoons at 2. Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, March 22.
Five Concerts. Thurs. eve'g's at 8:15. Nov. 10, Dec. 15, ... Feb. 23, March 23.
The programmes for the afternoon and evening series will be entirely different.
Season tickets, with reserved seats, for the series of five matinées or five concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; boxes, $50 and $40, according to location. Subscription now open and tickets ready for delivery at Carnegie Hall.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. SOTHERN
Daniel Frohman, Manager.
.....LAST WEEK.....Anthony Hope's romance,
The Adventure of Lady Ursula.
At 8:20. Matinée THURSDAY and Saturday, 2.
NEXT MONDAY, THE NEW PLAY,
A COLONIAL GIRL.
With Mr. SOTHERN, Miss HARNED, and the Co.
***Seats now ready.
Nov. 22—RETURN OF THE LYCEUM CO.

CARNEGIE HALL.
To-morrow (Wednesday) Ev'g at 8.15. Sat., Oct. 29, at 2:30. Tues., Nov. 1, at 2:30.
Rosenthal
Res. seats, $2, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's and box office.
Henry Wolfsohn, Manager
Steinway Piano Used.

FOOD SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Open 10:30 A.M. TO 10:30 P.M
EVERY LADY WHO BUYS A TICKET GETS A SOUVENIR.
MRS. LEMCKE'S COOKING LECTURES 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
Herald Square THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way, Ev'gs 8:15 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15. Prof. Mat. Thurs. Xtra Elec. Day Mat.
"Nothing funnier on the stage." —SUN.

AMERICAN CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO. 42ND ST. AND 8TH AVE.
IL TROVATORE IN ENGLISH.
BY AMERICANS.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c. 50c. 75c. $1. Mats., 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c
Next week—ROMEO AND JULIET, (in English.)

LAST WEEK IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. MONDAY, Oct. 31—Begin. of Reg. Season. "CIRCUS PEOPLE." MATS. WED. & SAT.

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

BROADWAY Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
FRANCIS WILSON and Company
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

14th St. THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
Next week—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.

Harlem Opera House THE BOSTONIANS. To-night and Thurs., Robin Hood. Wed., Fri., Sat. Mat., night, The Serenade.

MURRAY HILL. Matinee every day, 25c. EVENINGS, 25 and 50c.
This week—"JIM THE PENMAN."

FRIEND'S DEATH KILLED HIM.

Brooklyn Man Mourns Severely and Soon Passes Away—The Two Inseparable in Life.

Inseparable in life, George Wallrabe and Jeremiah Quinlan, devoted friends, were not parted even by death. Quinlan died on Sunday morning. Twenty-four hours later Wallrabe, broken-hearted and grief-stricken, joined the friend he loved beyond the grave.

Wallrabe was formerly the proprietor of the Old Iron Pier, at Coney Island. For the past year he had conducted Turn Hall, on Seventeenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. Quinlan was for years manager of the Old Iron Pier under Wallrabe. Latterly he was employed as head bartender at Prospect Hall, Prospect Avenue, near Fifth, Brooklyn. He lived at 4 Webster Place. Wallrabe was thirty-five years old and Quinlan twenty-seven. Neither was married.

The two first met about ten years ago. Both were members of the Jerome Club, a well-known South Brooklyn organization, and the Damon and Pythiaslike relations of the pair formed a subject for constant jest on the part of their fellow-members.

Last Thursday Quinlan was taken ill with pneumonia. He sent a message to Wallrabe, who hurried from his business to the bedside of his friend. Anxious that Quinlan should have the best of medical treatment, Wallrabe had his friend removed from his boarding place to the Seney Hospital. Wallrabe was at the hospital day and night.

On Saturday the hospital physicians told him that his friend could not live more than two or three days at the most. This intelligence proved a stunning shock to Wallrabe. He sat with his face buried in his hands, weeping bitterly for nearly an hour. Half dazed, he was taken home by a friend. At 2 o'clock on Sunday morning a messenger rang the bell at Wallrabe's home, on Fourteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue. Wallrabe leaped out of bed, pale and trembling, and awakened his brother, Frederick, who went to the door and received the message. At the head of the stairway George met him.

"Is he dead, Fred?" he asked. The brother could not find the courage to tell George the truth. But George read the message in his brother's silence.

"Oh, he's dead! Jerry's dead!" he exclaimed, chokingly, staggering into his room and throwing himself face downward on the bed.

Soon afterward the grief-stricken man was seized with a violent hemorrhage. One hemorrhage followed another, and a physician was unable to check them. Wallrabe, alternately weeping and calling for his dead friend, sank rapidly. Early yesterday morning he drifted off into a deep sleep and passed away.

Quinlan's body was taken to Norwich, Conn., yesterday for burial. Wallrabe will be buried in Brooklyn to-morrow.

Women Held for Burglary.

The clothing store of Henry Nieman, at 1,080 Second Avenue, was robbed Sunday night of $300 worth of clothing and jewelry, and, detectives being notified, four arrests were made yesterday morning. The prisoners are Ellen O'Keefe, Sadie Crowell, Frederick Woe, and George Beekman, all of 203 East One Hundred and Third Street. The proceeds of the burglary were found in the rooms they occupied. In the Harlem Court, the women said that they did not know the stolen property was in their rooms and the men denied all knowledge of it. All were photographed at Police Headquarters yesterday morning. Magistrate Crane held each in $1,000 bail for trial on charges of burglary.

Answer to a Correspondent.

D. Evans of Scranton, Penn., is informed that the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, is one of the regiments ordered home from Puerto Rico, and that it is expected back in about a month. No transport has yet been sent or assigned for the purpose of bringing the regiment home, and the date of its departure from Puerto Rico has not been announced.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLINS," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg., 8:10. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
*SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

Keith's Continuous Performance
Noon to 11 P. M.
First and Second Balconies, 25c.
Orchestra: Admission, 50c. Front Seats, 75c.
Box Seats, $1.00. Boxes Reserved.
BERT COOTE and JULIE KINGSLEY.
CLOSING: ORIGIN OF THE CAKE WALK.
Metweet Troupe, A. O. Duncan, Raymond and Kurkamp; John E. Camp, etc., and the BIOGRAPH.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:30.
EDWIN KNOWLES...Manager
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
COMEDY COMPANY IN THE
RIVALS.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Box Office open daily, 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

WALLACK'S Last 5 Nights. Last Sat. Matinée.
THE ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO. Monday, Oct. 31. In Herbert & Smith's THE FORTUNE TELLER. JULIA ARTHUR in "A LADY OF QUALITY." Seats ready Thurs.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av.
Evenings, 7:45. Sat. Mat. 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD In Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac.

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. & B'way.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
Charles Frohman's Madison Square Comedy Company. The Big Farce Hit. ON AND OFF.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c. Mat. Sat.
2 BIG BURLESQUES. SIR ANDY DE BOOTJACK. IN GOTHAM.
FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE STARS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SPORTING LIFE. 5TH WEEK.
20 Horses. 200 People.
Prices, 25-50-75-1.00.

BIJOU. LAST 2 WEEKS
Ev